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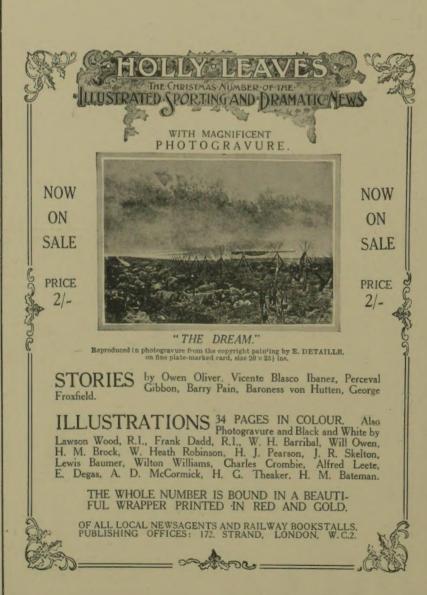
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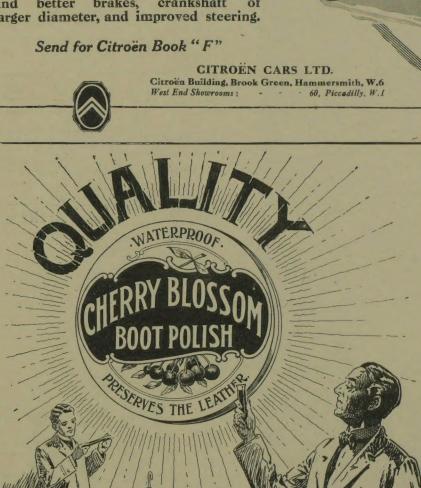
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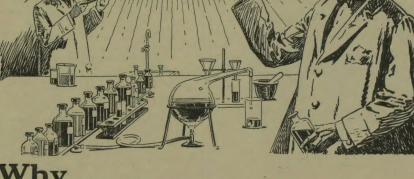
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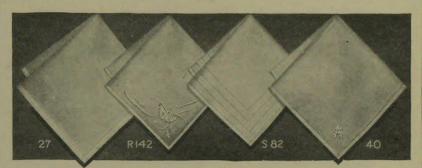
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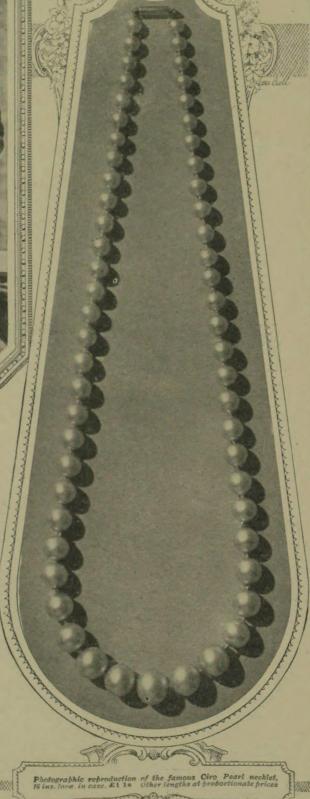
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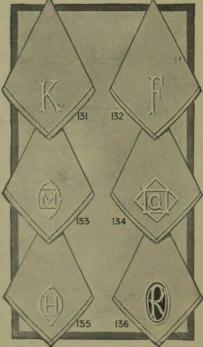
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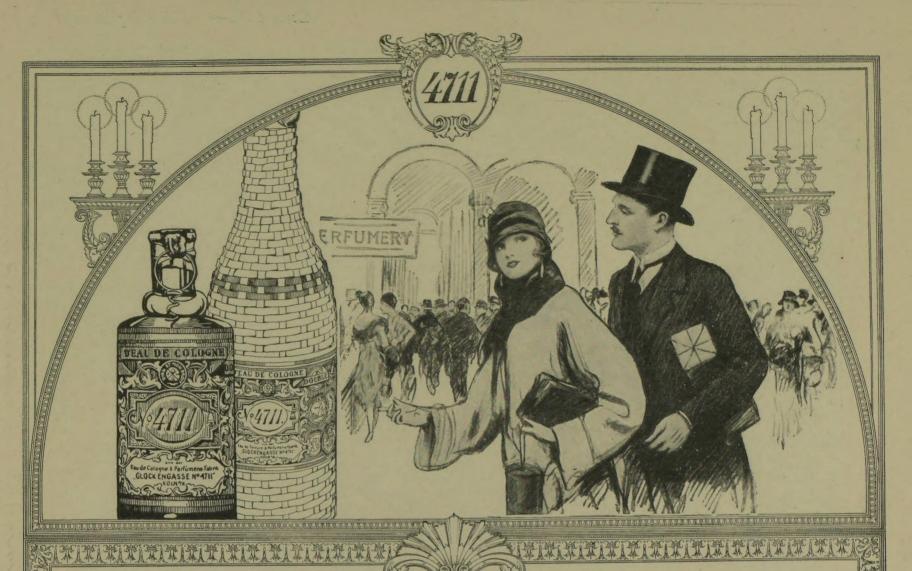
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1925.

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THE MOVING SPIRIT FOR GERMANY AT LOCARNO: DR. STRESEMANN-A PORTRAIT BY AUGUSTUS JOHN, A.R.A.

This portrait of Dr. Stresemann is of special interest as being the work of the famous British artist, Mr. Augustus John, who painted it in Berlin at the suggestion of the British Ambassador, Lord D'Abernon. A few days ago it was placed on view for a short time at the New Chenil Galleries in Chelsea. As German Foreign Minister, Dr. Stresemann played a prominent part, analogous to that of Sir Austen Chamberlain on our side, in bringing about the Locarno Treaty, and he came to London with the

German Chancellor, Dr. Luther, for the historic ceremony of signing it. On their return to Berlin, Dr. Luther, as previously arranged, handed to President von Hindenburg the resignation of his Cabinet, and was requested to continue the administration pending the formation of a new one. It was expected that, whatever new coalition might be formed, Dr. Stresemann would remain at the Wilhelmstrasse as Foreign Minister to watch over the results of the Treaty. His policy has been attacked by Nationalists.

ROM THE PORTRAIT BY AUGUSTUS TOWN, A.R.A., BY COURTESY OF THE APTIS



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I PICKED up on a bookstall the other day an edition of that admirable melodrama, "The Woman in White." I have read and lost any number of copies of it; for it is a mystery story which can still be read as a story, even when it has ceased to be a mystery. When we talk for and against the Victorians, we must never forget that they had a secret; in a different sense from the sensational Secret (always thrillingly painted with a capital) which disturbed the married life of Sir Percival Glyde. They had an art which really is a lost art; the art of writing books into which the reader can sink as into something at once familiar and unfathomable. We may say that it came from their stories being diffuse, or from their being detailed, or merely from their being long. We may say that it came partly from the very fact that they were less tense and taut in their sense of artistic direction and artistic responsibility. Perhaps the reader can get lost in the book partly because the author almost got lost in it. Even to this we might answer that he can only get lost in something larger than himself. And, though the modern reader may recoil from the thought, it is

a tenable proposition that the modern reader is sometimes smaller than the Victorian writer. But, in any case, another answer to it would be the mere name of Wilkie Collins or the mere title of "The Woman in White." No writer was ever more completely concentrated on the plot, on the plan of the book as a whole. And yet the reader can wander in its digression almost as he can in the digression of Dickens. There was a change, both of loss and gain, at the end of that epoch; with the coming of Stevenson and Kipling. The new age was the age of short stories; for the romances of Stevenson were so swift and sharp that they flashed by like short stories. The short stories of Kipling were masterpieces; but, when he wrote a longer story, it had not this Victorian sense of largeness. Nobody ever longed to linger over "The Light that Failed" as men did over "The Old Curiosity Shop." The short stories of "Sherlock Holmes" were the best detective tales in the world; but the material that fills out the structure of "The Hound of the Baskervilles" is not amusing in itself, like the same material in "The Woman in White." The old Victorians had a way with them about that sort of furniture.

had a way with them about that sort of furniture. The padding of their stories was like the padding of their arm-chairs. It may not have been artistic; but they knew how to pad.

But it was not for this reason that I have remarked on my purchase of the Victorian sensational novel. It was to remark on a new peculiarity and even peril in the publishing trade. When I began to read the familiar narrative, I stopped suddenly in some astonishment. I discovered that a whole passage had been left out. I read on and came to another hiatus—valde deflendus, as far as I was concerned, for it involved the loss of some sublime absurdities of Count Fosco. But the hiatus was not marked by any such Latin lament; it was not marked even by asterisks; nor, so far as I could see, was there the smallest indication anywhere in or on the printed volume that the text was other than complete. It seems to me that this is a rather serious departure, and decidedly deflendus. I could not imagine why anybody should

want to omit a word of a narrative every word of which we have devoured for pure pleasure in the days of our Victorian boyhood. People who want a sensational novel compressed into a novelette are perilously near the condition of wanting a Christmas pudding compressed into a tabloid. What sort of thing can people read for themselves, if they have to be helped to read a story like "The Woman in White"? What sort of people are they for whom that breathless narrative is too slow or that compact conspiracy too long? What is this strange insanity of impatience which is so anxious to get to the end, but it dare not face the beginning? What is this very suicidal sort of sensationalism which anticipates its own sensations, which cannot bear not to expect the unexpected, and which will not even listen to the riddle unless it has heard the answer first? Some patience is needed even to reach the point of an anecdote; so the story-teller of the future will probably leave out the anecdote.

In this case the re-teller of the story has left out

to the artistic completeness of the character you have mangled and made incomplete.

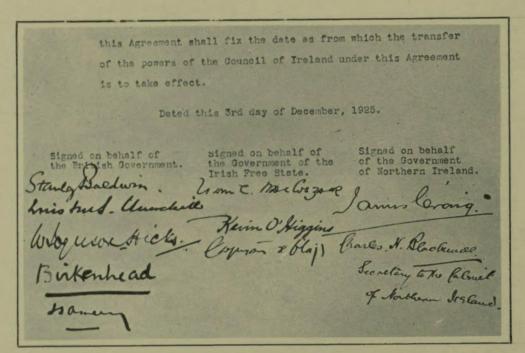
In any case, therefore, it is not the sort of book that needs to be abridged. In any case it is the sort of book that does in fact suffer from being abridged. But anyhow, if it is abridged, we ought to know that it is abridged. It seems to me a very dangerous precedent in the reprinting of famous books, that the publisher should cut out what he chooses and never tell us that he has cut out anything. It seems intolerable that the reader should not only remain in ignorance of what he is losing, but remain in ignorance of having lost anything at all. There are people who read old books, and people who refuse to read old books. There are also people who have not read old books but say they have. But it will be worse if we add another class; of people who have not read old books but think they have.

We all know that the principle of abridgment is abroad just now. It is applied to things to which it is approximately applicable, as

voluminous ancient works to very from which few modern people ever see any extract at all; things like Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," or the "Encomium Moriæ" of Erasmus. It is also applied to things to which it is absurdly inapplicable; like the most poetical plays of Shake-speare, which nearly everybody can obtain and almost anybody should enjoy. But at least in most of these cases there is no doubt or mystery about whether the work is abridged or not. The small example I have given is the first example I have seen of what may prove to be a new fashion in popular publication, and a very misleading and fallacious fashion We may see the most celebrated stories shortened into anecdotes and published in the form of paragraphs. We may see the novel cut down to the bare bones We may see an of the narrative. old romance reprinted in the same form as the synopsis of a new serial story. But some of us will hold that under those conditions it might as well not be reprinted

We may live to see the literary abridgment take the form of the journalistic synopsis. We may have people reading rapidly

may have people reading rapidly a paragraph something like this: "Amelia Sedley and Rebecca Sharp set out from a girls' school on their respective adventures; the former is married to Captain Osborne, who is killed at Waterloo, and afterwards to his friend Major Dobbin; the latter is married to Colonel Rawdon Crawley and involved in an intrigue with Lord Steyne and disappears into the demi-monde"; and then saying that they have read "Vanity Fair." It will not be in the least more ludicrous than people saying, as they do sometimes say, that they have "seen" "Vanity Fair" on the film. It would not be much more irrational than the current idea, in serial fiction, that we can begin a long novel of character at the last chapter but two. We have only to take the existing journalistic caption: "You can begin this story now," and add to it the equally comforting caption: "You can also end it now." Then you will read the whole of "Pickwick" in a paragraph, and it will be ended. But it looks as if the thing we call fiction would be ended too.



IRELAND'S "LOCARNO TREATY": THE SIGNATURES ON THE AGREEMENT RECENTLY CONCLUDED BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, THE IRISH FREE STATE, AND ULSTER.

Mr. Baldwin's announcement in the House of Commons, on December 3, that an Agreement had just been signed between the Governments of Great Britain, the Irish Free State, and Northern Ireland, caused widespread satisfaction. Mr. Cosgrave, the head of the Irish Free State Government, said that "the cloud of division between North and South has begun to lift" and that "this Agreement, signed in the spirit of goodwill, lays the foundation of a new era in Irish history." By it the boundary question and the financial question have both been settled. Immediate legislation to ratify the Agreement became necessary both in this country and in Ireland. Bills came before the House of Commons and the Dail in Dublin on December 8.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

a good deal of the anecdote. He has left out some very excellent and even essential elements leading up to the climax. Though the introduction to this edition pointedly and very properly insists on the magnificence of Count Fosco as a comedy villain, the text that follows leaves out a number of the best comedy touches. The character of the Count, which Miss Halcombe painted "in such rich, such massive colours," is certainly not complete without the episode of his taming the ferocious bloodhound, which is obviously meant as the pendant to his playing with the little white mice. Yet in this edition the episode of the bloodhound entirely disappears. One of the best of the secondary sketches of Fosco is the first impression of the hero, who is struck by the horrible freshness and buoyancy of the big fat man, "carrying his sixty years as if they were less than thirty." This excellent side-light disappears. Now, it is absurd to think that a character built up in comedy or romance can be mangled in that manner. But it is still more absurd to draw special attention

OUR ANAGLYPHS .- [See Pages 1218 and 1227.]

FIRST FRUITS OF LOCARNO: BRITISH TROOPS EVACUATING COLOGNE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



"GOOD-BYE, JERRY. A MERRY CHRISTMAS":

A BRITISH SOLDIER'S PARTING MESSAGE.



WITH THEIR BAND PLAYING AT THE HEAD OF THE COLUMN: BRITISH TROOPS LEAVING CHURCH AFTER THEIR LAST CHURCH PARADE IN COLOGNE.



THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EVACUATION OF COLOGNE BY THE BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION: AN ADVANCE PARTY OF THE TROOPS MARCHING THROUGH THE SNOW TO GEREON GOODS STATION, WHERE THEY ENTRAINED FOR WIESBADEN.



WITH A GROUP OF SOLDIERS, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN WAVING FAREWELL: THE ROYAL ENGINEERS, PRECEDED BY THEIR BAND, LEAVING CHATHAM BARRACKS, IN COLOGNE, TO ENTRAIN FOR WIESBADEN.



BRITISH MILITARY POLICE IN COLOGNE CHATTING TO GERMAN POLICE, WHO WILL TAKE OVER THEIR DUTIES.

The evacuation of Cologne by the British forces of occupation began officially at 5 p.m. on December 1, the day of the signing of the Locarno Treaty in London, but already on the previous day a beginning had been made by the departure of the 29th Company of the Royal Army Service Corps, which left Cologne on November 30, in motor transport lorries, to go by road (a two-days' journey) to the Castelnau Barracks at Wiesbaden. The lorries made deep tracks in the snow which had fallen thickly overnight, and the heavy going delayed their arrival at the first billeting quarters at St. Goar. The first departures from Cologne were made with so little display that very few people realised the evacuation had

commenced. When the first train-load of British troops left Gereon goods station on December 1, bound for Wiesbaden, there were only four civilians present. Snow was still falling, and the cold was intense. These troops were an advance party of the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, and the main body left Cologne on December 3. On the 11th an advance party of the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders was due to leave, and the battalion itself is to follow a week later. They belong to the 2nd Rhine Brigade. The 1st Rhine Brigade will be the last to arrive at Wiesbaden, in January. Three of its battalions will be brought home to this country.



WORLD OF SCIENCE.



THE HUTIA.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

THE announcement that a short-tailed hutia (Fig. 4) has just been added to the collections of the Zoological Society probably excited no more than a passing curiosity as to what manner of animal a "hutia" might be. And most of those, probably, who have gone to see it will have come away with a sense of disappointment. For they would see in it nothing more than a sort of tail-less rat, though unquestionably a very large rat. As a matter of fact, however, it is a particularly interesting animal, and but it is a particularly interesting animal, and but very remotely indeed related to the rat. We are so horribly apt to entertain angels unawares because we cannot see their wings.

The interest of this new arrival lies in the

fact that, in the first place, it is one of five species forming the genus *Capromys*, confined to Cuba, Hayti, and Jamaica. Its nearest relatives are South American, though one branch of the family is found in Africa. The species we are now discussing came from Jamaica. There is more, indeed, in this matter of the "hutias" than meets the eye. How did these curious tree-dwellers become marooned on these

West Indian islands? Certainly not by swimming. And so we are left with the only other alternative—that they must have travelled by a continuous land route. And that route must have been by way of South America, for there we find their nearest relations, living and fossil. There is no straining necessary to support this conclusion, for it is but one of the many links in the chain of evidence of this ancient land before she finally sent out the porcupine to furnish William Shakespeare with a convenient simile. They are all potential porcupines, and in the course of time may even become so. Indeed, if any of these



FIG. 1. SHOWING TWO VERY SMALL ROD-LIKE TEETH (UNIQUE AMONG RODENTS) BEHIND THE LARGE PAIR OF CUTTING TEETH, OR INCISORS: THE SKULL OF A HARE.

"incipient porcupines" proved to be easily capable of domestication, the "fancier" would soon succeed in producing "pseudo-porcupines."

The fact that the creature we are discussing in this essay is distinguished by the appellation "shorttailed " implies that its relatives are long-tailed. And this is indeed the case; but in no instance is this tail prehensile, though it is in the tree-porcupine and so

many other arboreal mammals, including some of the monkeys. Why the others, having no use for their tails, have not also lost them, is a mystery. It is equally mysterious why some should have converted the tail into a fifth limb. The teeth of the hutias present no very singular peculiarities in them-selves, but I can never look at a rodent's skull without wonderment. They present so many puzzles, and so many illustrations of "adaptation" to the requirements of their

mode of life.

Why is it that only in the hares and rabbits do we find two tiny, rod-like teeth placed close behind the two

front, or gnawing teeth, shown in the adjoining photograph (Fig. 1). They serve, so far as one can see, no useful purpose, and they are so small that probably most people are unaware of their existence. Yet it is on their account that the hares and rabbits are placed in a group by themselves, apart from all other rodents. When we turn to the chisel-like

gnawing teeth, we indeed find evidence of what we may call "reciprocity" in development, a response in proportion to needs. In all the rodents these teeth grow continuously. From the nature of the work they have to perform they are being constantly worn

down, and to keep the chisel-like, sharp, cutting edge the front of the tooth alone is cased in hard enamel.

In the hares and rabbits, and other rodents which only chew relatively soft food, these teeth extend backward into the jaw no further than the base of the first of the "cheek-teeth," or molars (Fig. 2). But where, as in the beaver (Fig. 3), they are called upon to perform really strenuous work, their sockets are continued backwards under the roots of the molars, and far beyond them, as will be seen in the photograph of the lower jaw of the beaver. It is a prodigious tooth, a veritable tusk, though most of it is buried in the body of the jaw. To appreciate the full significance of this, it is necessary to notice that the position of the tooth-germ has been forced far back from its original position, which was in front of the

molars. Then compare what is known as the ascending ramus of the jaw, the hinder, upward extension whereby it articulates with the skull. In the hare, it will be noticed, this forms a long, relatively narrow plate of bone, surmounted by a relatively feeble articular surface, whereby it hinges on to the skull. In the beaver the articular head is large, and stands boldly up in the centre of a huge, doubly notched

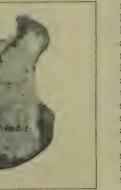


FIG. 2. WITH THE OUTER WALL OF THE SOCKET OF THE INCISOR CUT AWAY TO SHOW THAT THE TOOTH EXTENDS ONLY TO THE FIRST MOLAR: THE LOWER JAW OF THE HARE.

connection. And it would seem that this Antillean land became broken up into islands after its severance from its original continuity with Central and South America. The hutias, then, afford us important information as to the past history of the earth.

It is not on this account alone, however, that they are so interesting. Far from it; for they help, through

their many structural peculiarities, to link up and so establish the relation-ships of several other types of rodents, though it would be out of place to pursue these relationships very closely here. But they can claim kinship with that giant among the rodents, the coypu, which attains to a length of as much as two feet. This animal is sometimes exhibited in shows as a "giant water-rat" captured in the London, or sometimes the Liverpool, Docks. It is indeed very like a rat, not only in the shape of its body, but in the long, scaly tail.

More distantly the hutia is related

to the fretful porcupine, whose formidable armature of spines has been derived from the excessive growth of its original furry coat. In the African ground-rat, which is included in the same sub-family with the hutias, there will be found, intermingled with the fur, innumerable flattened, spiny hairs. Of such were the quills of the porcupine fashioned, though must be mentioned that there are several other species of rodents which display these spiny hairs, as though Nature were making furtive experiments



TAILED HUTIA FROM JAMAICA, DISTANTLY RELATED TO THE "FRETFUL PORCU-PINE," AND INDICATING AN ANCIENT LAND BRIDGE BETWEEN THE WEST INDIES AND THE MAINLAND .- [Copyright Photograph by F. W. Bond.]



FIG. 3. SHOWING THE ENORMOUSLY LONG INCISOR PASSING BACK-WARDS UNDER THE MOLARS AND RISING UP BEHIND THEM: THE LOWER JAW OF THE BEAVER, FOR STRENUOUS GNAWING.

or scalloped plate of bone, whose purpose is to afford attachment for enormous masticatory muscles.

The surface of the grinders, again, in the rodents presents a perfectly bewildering array of patternsall, apparently, related to the kind of work they have to perform. In the hares and rabbits the enamel ridges take the form, in each tooth, of a pair of O's, one larger than the other, and both, as it

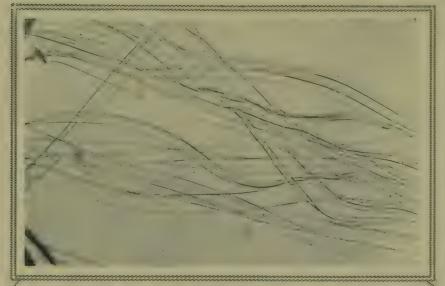
were, squeezed from side to side. In the water-voles these "cusps" take the form of a double-edged saw, three teeth on the outside and two on the inner side. In the beaver they resemble a pair of horse-shoe loops, the ends of which turn inwards to form amother and smaller horse-shoe within the larger one. The hutias have teeth of this type, but the horse-shoes have become squeezed up to

Doubtless some of these patterns must be ascribed to "idiosyncrasies" of growth rather than to delicate adjustments to the nature of the food. 'Before, however, one could venture to dogmatise on this theme, one would have to make a very close study of this matter of the relationship of the precise form of the cusps to the nature of the food which has to be triturated, for these upstanding ridges of enamel serve the purpose of the roughened surface of a millstone.

And so, then, the hutia is a much more interesting creature than a mere casual inspection of the animal in a cage would seem to suggest.

SILK UNDER THE MICROSCOPE: REAL AND ARTIFICIAL COMPARED.

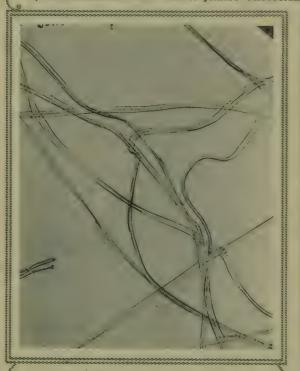
PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTIVE NOTE BY ARTHUR E. SMITH.



MAGNIFIED UNDER THE MICROSCOPE: STRANDS OF ARTIFICIAL SILK (FOR COMPARISON WITH THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH OF REAL SILK).



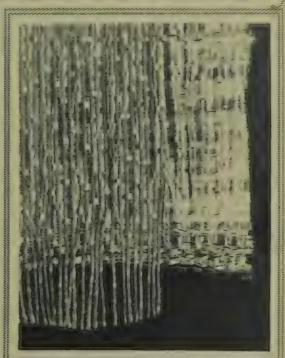
MAGNIFIED UNDER THE MICROSCOPE: STRANDS OF REAL SILK (FOR COMPARISON WITH THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH OF ARTIFICIAL SILK).



DIRECT FROM THE COCOON: REAL SILK MAGNIFIED.



MAGNIFIED: SOME ARTIFICIAL SILK, WITH THE LIGHT IN FRONT.



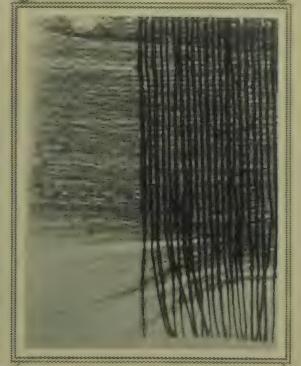
THE BACK OF SOME ARTIFICIAL SILK, IN REFLECTED LIGHT: MAGNIFIED.



SECTION OF REAL SILK, THE SAME BOTH SIDES: A MAGNIFICATION.



WITH THE LIGHT BEHIND: A SECTION OF ARTIFICIAL SILK MAGNIFIED.



WITH THE LIGHT BEHIND: A SECTION OF REAL SILK, MAGNIFIED.

The manufacture of artificial silk has come into prominence recently and has made great strides. Besides being an article of commerce, it makes a subject of great interest as seen under the microscope. In a piece of material, the artificial silk is readily distinguishable from the real silk. But when examined under the microscope the differences between the natural and the artificial become less and

less as the magnifying power is increased, until with quite high powers the differences are very slight. The real silk has a fairly round thread, while the artificial has a much flattened thread, more like fine tape, and is much more transparent, almost like glass. The dark cross threads may be of some other material

WHERE SOLOMON GOT WOOD FOR THE TEMPLE: CEDARS OF LEBANON.

UPPER PHOTOGRAPH BY GUIRAGOSSIAN.



"SEND ME ALSO CEDAR TREES . . . OUT OF LEBANON": PART OF THE DWINDLED REMNANT OF THE CELEBRATED FOREST FROM WHICH SOLOMON OBTAINED SUPPLIES OF TIMBER, THROUGH HURAM, KING OF TYRE, FOR THE BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM.

THE Cedars of Lebanon, so famous in Biblical days, are now reduced to a sorry remnant. In an article describing impressions of them in modern times by various people of note, a French writer says: "At the beginning of the nineteenth century, an uncertain and troubled period, not unlike our own, Chateaubriand embarked for Jerusalem, and journeyed through the Lebanon, attracted by those scenes which remind one both of the Bible and the Arabian Nights. A few years later, in 1832, Lamartine, seized with a similar longing, left for Syria, and he, too, travelled through Lebanon. He intended to make a pilgrimage to the celebrated cedars, which used for the construction of the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem, but he was prevented by a most ordinary obstacle. It snowed so heavily that his horse could go no further. He stopped within view of the famous site, like Chateaubriand, he expresses addess enthusiasm. The spot is boundless enthusiasm. indeed propitious to meditation. How is one not to dream in front of the cedar that bears on its bark the names of Lamartine and his daughter Julia? . . The inscription on that famous tree is not in the hand of Lamartine, for he, as we have stated before, did not get as far as the cedars. It was a friend, [Continued opposite.

RECORDING LAMARTINE'S VISIT TO LEBANON IN 1832: A CEDAR ON WHOSE TRUNK HIS NAME (WITH THAT OF HIS DAUGHTER) WAS CUT BY A FRIEND.

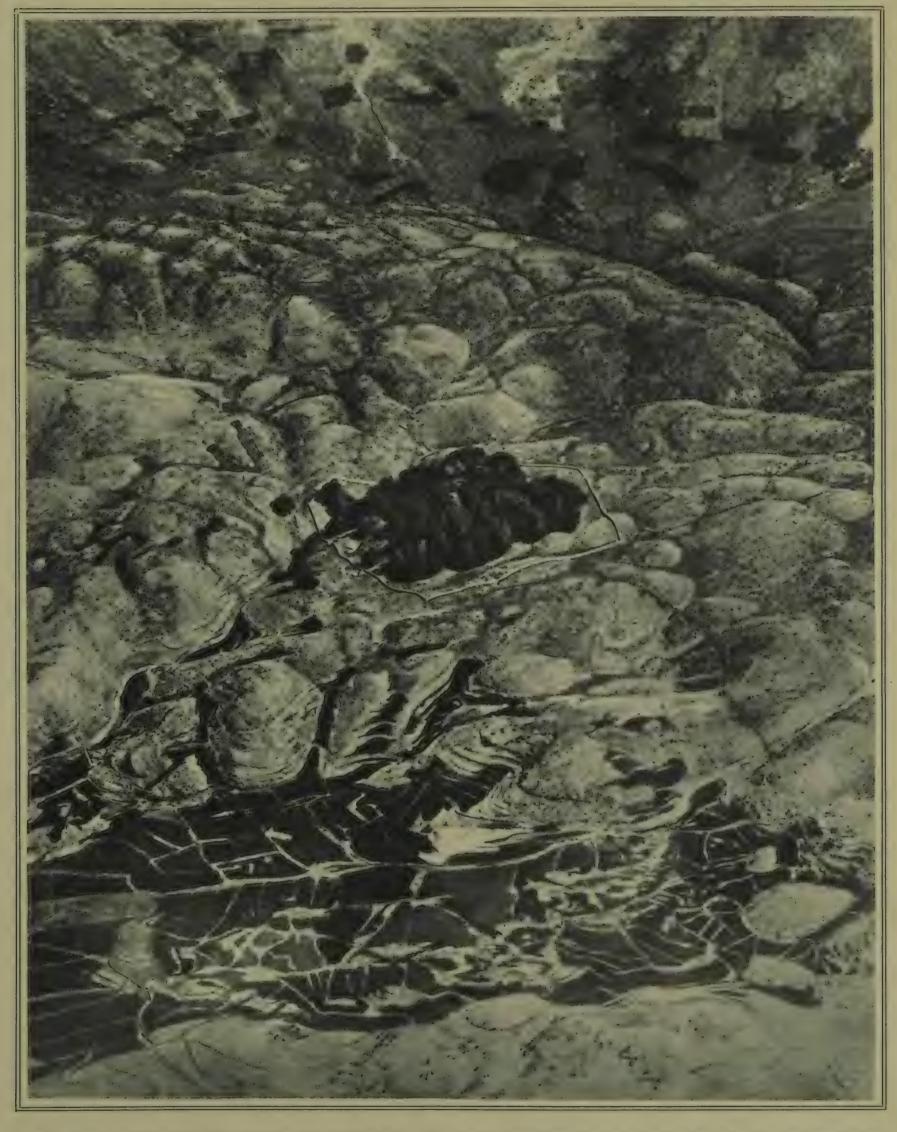
the Baron de Geramb, an Austrian General who became a Trappist monk, that cut the name of the poet, with that of his daughter Julia and his own, on the tree, to remind Lamartine of his own existence, as he knew the poet would later be passing the spot. Some people rave about the Cedars of Lebanon, while others are greatly disappointed. Volney, who visited Syria just before the Revolution, in 1787, says: 'These celebrated trees are like many other marvels, and do not live up to their reputation. There are only five or six of them left, and there is nothing particular in them. to make it worth one's while to cross the precipices which lead Flaubert was of the same to them.' opinion when he visited them in 1850, in company with Maxime du Camp, on his return from Egypt, and he wrote to his mother: 'We stayed a week at Eiden, in the middle of the Lebanon, with the Lazarists. The cedars do not live up to their reputation; they are crumbling with age and are few in number, but the Lebanon has not been sufficiently praised. The mountains are as fine as the Pyrenees and under an Oriental sky." Our contemporaries are less severe, and doubtless readers will remember the "Road to Damascus" of Messrs. Jerome and Jean Tharaud, and [Continued below. and

Continued.

the enthusiasm aroused in them by "this little nest of cedars lost in the hollow of the mountains, amid the highest summits of the Lebanon. Only about three or four hundred trees, which would hardly be enough for the park of a country gentleman of Poitou, but they are certainly worth the journey, and their small number adds to the emotion one feels amidst them." To reach them, however,

the route is very rough—labyrinth-like roads beside precipices; but now and again could be seen "a little dark spot, the size of the palm of one's hand, amidst a denuded mountain-top where the snow looked like streams of milk." Another modern writer, M. Henry Bordeaux, is also of opinion that the cedars are well worth looking at, and in his fine novel, "Yamile Sous les Cèdres," he describes them

THE LAST REMNANT OF THE CEDARS OF LEBANON: AN AIR VIEW.



"THE LORD BREAKETH THE CEDARS OF LEBANON": ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE FAMOUS FOREST, AN ENCLOSURE IN A FOLD OF THE DENUDED MOUNTAINS—A REMARKABLE PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM THE AIR.

Continued.] as follows: "I soon reached the first group, a sort of advance guard, consisting of some isolated trees, which, not having been restricted in their growth, had been able to develop their trunks, which were straight and direct, and project their long, horizontal branches. . . Thus I came to the enclosure, surrounded by walls, which protects the three or four hundred majestic prisoners from the depredations

of the shepherds and flocks and the greedy zeal of pilgrims. The gate was open, as the keeper had been warned of our visit; and I entered with respect, as one does a church, into this assembly of trees, which look like a congregation of monks in prayer, with arms raised in benediction. Instinctively I took off my hat and bowed. No one saw this mark of respect."

"THE WONDERLAND OF BIG GAME." By A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE.*

BLOODLESS hunting in the "great out-doors," the chase of the wild with camera as chief arm, and rifle only for defence, is by no means the simple, press-the-button task the thoughtless may imagine. It calls for courage and craft, for the most expert knowledge of photography and of the ways of beasts—and for the patience of Job!

The "sitters" cannot be cajoled into quietude or enticed into perfect light and picturesque setting.

Their poses are uncontrollable by the man behind the lens. They consider not the length of focus. Their timidity is such that the scent of the two-legged

enemy will scatter them as surely as will the sound of the step of native, the unexpected breaking of branch, the crackling of twig, the click shutter, or the strange, subdued burr of turning handle. Always they are ready to run; sometimes they will charge. The photographer,

is far more handicapped than the big-game shot. Major Radelyffe Dugmore has it: "All the pleasure of stalking, which, after all, is the chief attraction of shooting big game, is part of the cameraman's work, but to a far greater degree, and much more skill is required. Not only must he approach within closer range, but he must carry and handle a cumbersome camera instead of a handy rifle, he must consider the

light, the composition, the position of the animals, and, most important and difficult, he must be clear of intervening branches and grass, or the picture will be spoilt."

AT A WATER-HOLE: BULL GIRAFFES DRINKING.

"Two large bulls walked to the edge of the pool, straddled their legs, put down their heads and drank.

Reproduced from "The Wonderland of Big Game," by Courtesy of the Author, and of the Publishers, Messrs. Arrowsmith, Ltd.

sight, and hearing,

and much to be dreaded; wildebeest, Grant's gazelle, hartebeest, dik-dik,

duiker, water-buck;

petulant, fighting, squealing zebra;

cunning baboon; bus-

tard; reticulated giraffe; and the

the shelter for the "camera-hunter" is

an art in itself. Major

Dugmore chanced

upon some bad ex-amples — "' blinds'

of stones, so that they looked like houses, with roofs of

No self - respecting wild animal could

be expected to ap-

proach such elabor-

palm - leaves. .

rest.
The building

Further: risks are not wanting. "There are no rules, so far as we know, that regulate the behaviour of the more dangerous animals. Under given conditions one individual may attack while another would run away. This is particularly true of lion. Should you catch a lion cub, the betting is entirely in favour of the parents attacking immediately they become aware of it. But," adds Major Dugmore, "I have caught a cub and had it held securely in order to attract the old ones so that I might photograph them coming, yet the plan failed because, though the mother and father came to within about a hundred and twenty-five yards, nothing would induce them Each individual seems to be a law to come nearer. unto himself, and a man is more than likely to pay the penalty of his action if he believes that he knows what an animal will do. Even with the rhino, which is perhaps the least complex of the larger beasts that are capable of doing harm, one cannot be at all certain what line of action will be taken under given conditions. So the wise man is the humble man; and he is likely to live longer than he who thinks that he has nothing to learn. Where shooting is the object of the hunt there is not nearly so much danger as when the camera is substituted for the rifle, simply because of the very much closer range required to secure satisfactory photographs.

To such uncertainties must be added the trials of trekking-scorching heat, fogs and heavy dews and rain, motor-cars defeated by tracks that only a courtier could call roads, jibbing mules, fever, mosquitoes and flies, clumsy and fearful porters signed on by finger-print and apt to jettison their loads, and, especially, want of water. And—"People who do not know Africa think that what comes from water-

"The Wonderland of Big Game"; Being an Account of Two Trips Through Tanganyika and Kenya. By Major A. Radelyffe Dugmore, F.R.G.S., author of "Camera Adventures in the African Wilds," "The Romance of the Beaver," "The Romance of the Caribou," "The Vast Sudan," etc. With Eight Monochrome Reproductions of Paintings by the Author, Fifty-Two Photographs, and a Map. (Arrowsmith; 25s. net.)

holes and springs is water such as we have at home—clear, clean and limpid; but as a rule it has none of these much-desired virtues. Sometimes it is thick and green, more like pea-soup than water, and strongly flavoured with a barn-yard taste and smell; some-times it is so bitter from the salt or soda that it is almost undrinkable. It spoils the best of whisky and makes the best of tea taste like the worst; even soup is difficult to swallow. River water is usually by far the best, but even that may be so muddy that it looks like soup.'

All of which leads up to the actual work—the stealthy

approach; the set-ting-up of the "blind" suitable waterhole, salt-lick, or trail: the taking of "stills" and the exposure of feet of film for "movies." No experiments for the amateur, these labours designed to record the lives of simba, tembo, kifaru, kiboko-the growling lion; the cumbersome elephant moving noiselessly as a ghost on shock - absorber feet, cushions filled with a thick, jellylike substance that seems to deaden all noise; the stupid, snorting, short-sighted rhino; the crop-destroying hippo - the buffalo, keen of scent, in position for several days, as the animals are quick

to notice any marked change in the surroundings.

"The structure having been built, proper peepholes must be made, so that the cameras may be arranged with a clear field of view, and swung without touching any obstructions. . . . Great care must be taken that the animals cannot see one's figure silhouetted against the sky or any light back-To make sure of this it is well to examine the 'blind' from the place where the animals would see it. Small screens of tufts of grass or leaves should be placed around the lens (but without interfering with it) in order to conceal both the apparatus and the hands which turn the handle of the cinema camera and operate the focussing devices or panoraming lever.

So much for animal-photography by day. There is also animal-photography by night. Major Dug-more describes a method. "Camp was made near a small water-hole not far from which was a rockcovered knoll-just the sort of place where lions would live. Some bait was secured and brought to where we made a 'blind.' Then the flare-lights were arranged with great care, so that, by pressing a button in the 'blind,' all of them would be electrically ignited at the same instant." There was no luck: Leo was shy. Major Dugmore continues: "If you do not care to watch for animals, then try the automatic flash device. This means that your camera is arranged to cover the place to which you have reason to sustain the same will care whether it be a path water. pect the game will come, whether it be a path, water-hole, salt-lick, or bait. The outfit may be put in position at any time during the day, but the flash release should not be attached till just before dark. If a thread is used to trip the release be sure it is black or at least of dark colour; also, it must be well waxed, as otherwise the damp of night will cause it to shrink and perhaps trip the release without it being touched. . . . It is well to throw buckets of

water over your foot-prints and tripod to wash away the human scent. If the place selected is a waterhole, the trip thread must be arranged very carefully, otherwise birds may come to drink when it is almost or quite dark and hit the thread, with disastrous results to the pro-spective picture. If the thread is placed under water, frogs or turtles may try to do the tight - rope act, and you will find a beautiful picture of a water-hole minus the animals. Lion photography by means of automatic flash light is most unsatisfactory, chiefly because the first visitor to the kill is usually either a hyena or a jackal, and when you develop the plate and find a lowly jackal instead of a royal lion,



EATING THE FINE FOLIAGE OF THE WAIT-A-BIT THORN: RETICULATED GIRAFFES.

"How they avoid having their mouths cut by the sharp thorns, which are curved like cats' claws, is a mystery."

Reproduced from "The Wonderland of Big Game," by Courtesy of the Author, and of the Publishers, Messrs. Arrowsmith, Ltd.

ate structures, at least not until it had become accustomed to seeing them." He was, in fact, able to use them, for, by the time he found them, they had become "part of the landscape"; but they were not to his liking. He describes his ideal as being very different.

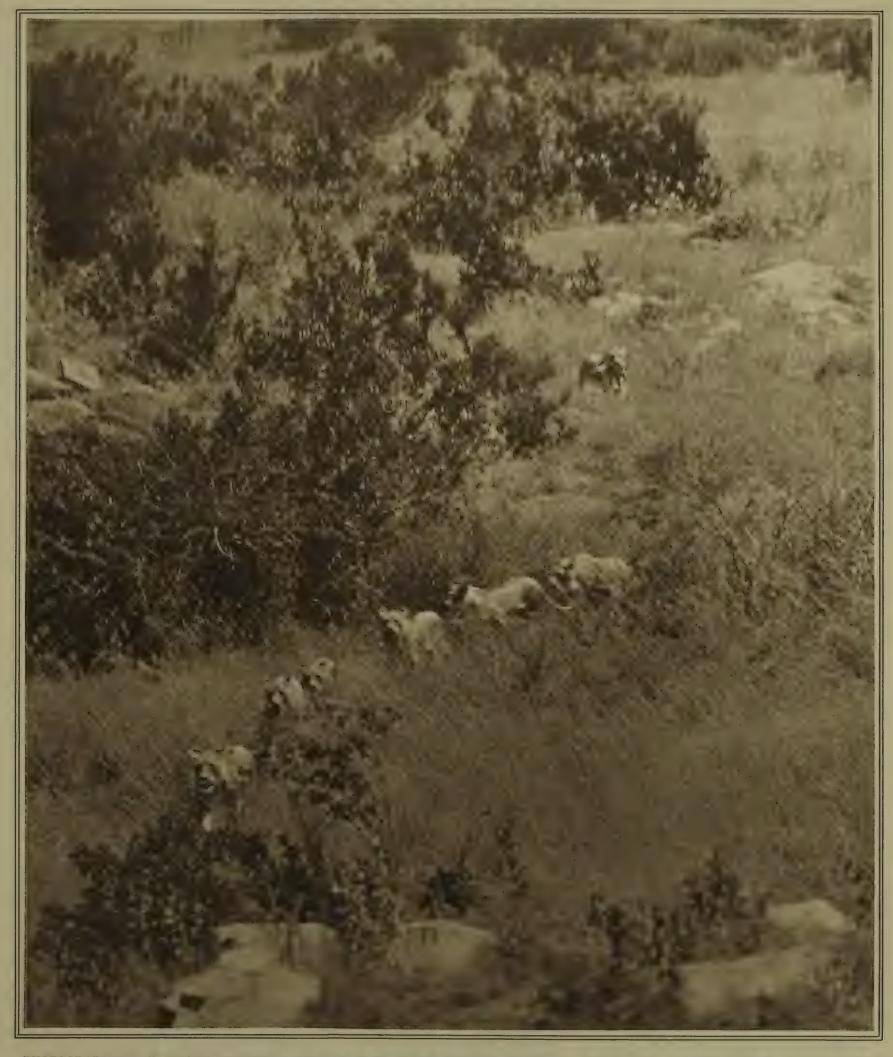
Having found the desirable water-hole or saltlick and found out how the wind blows, the next thing is to choose a site for the 'blind,' a site that commands a clear view and gives a satisfactory composition for the prospective picture. If possible, a thick, overhanging bush should be utilised. By cutting away the inside and adding branches, a suitable screen can be made without making a conspicuous mark in the landscape. If there is no bush, the trunk of a tree will prove useful, not only as a support for the branches forming the necessary screen, but also for shade, and shade is most desirable. . . . Such a hiding-place is seldom good until it has been

it is disappointing.' Thus is it made evident that the photographing of wild animals—whether it be by stalking, from a "blind" by day, or from a "blind" by night—is a highly specialised affair. The operator has to pit his learning and skill against that terror of the unknown which warns the beast against man, that natural caution which can nullify all his wile and send him negativeless away. That he succeeds is proof of untiring determination. Well it is that such as Major Dugmore realise not only the fascination but the value of their work and wed enthusiasm to technicality; for there will come a time when "Civilisation" will have so crushed the Wild that the fauna of even the most remote places will be represented only by painting, by photography, by stuffed specimen, and by rare "Zoo" exhibit. Then will our author be honoured by all, even as he is honoured now by those capable of appreciation.

E. H. G.

SEVEN LIONESSES IN LINE: A UNIQUE BIG-GAME PHOTOGRAPH.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. W. LOWTHER KEMP.



PHOTOGRAPHED AT ABOUT THIRTY YARDS IN THE EAST AFRICAN BUSH: A GROUP OF LIONESSES (NINE ALTOGETHER, TWO BEING HIDDEN) APPROACHING IN SINGLE FILE—THE LAST (IN BACKGROUND) CARRYING HER PREY.

This unique photograph was taken this year by Mr. W. Lowther Kemp in Kenya Colony, near Wami, in the Kapithi Plains, forty-five miles south of Nairobi, a region swarming with game. "I sat on a rock," he writes, "and my companion lay with his rifle in the grass on my right, and we waited for about an hour and a half for the beaters to move over. It was decided that we should not shoot unless absolutely necessary, because we wanted to drive the hill behind us in the same way afterwards. At last our patience was rewarded, and we saw them coming—not two or three, as we had expected, but nine of them, all lionesses. One (the last in the photograph) was carrying what we took to be a cub in her mouth, but which turned out to be the hindquarters of an impalla, and this she dropped practically at my feet in the subsequent proceedings. Instead of stopping

to look back occasionally, as we had hoped, they came at a rapid trot. Curiously enough, they did not see us, although I was standing in full view, but followed a game track which would have brought them between my companion and me. I got my photograph when they were about thirty or forty yards away, and then rapidly changed my plate and set my shutter for a "close-up." But this second one was never taken, for just as I was ready my companion fired, and I looked up to see the whole bunch of them within about twenty feet of us. I naturally exchanged my camera for my rifle as quickly as I could, but by that time the first had dropped, and the second had two '450 bullets in her, which, however, she carried into the scrub, where she had to be finished off later. The remainder, with many grunts and growls and shuffling of feet, passed to right and left of us."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY

SHOWING SOME OF THE SMALL CARVINGS IN THE CENTRAL GAP BELOW: THE ROCK SHELTER IN THE KAINGAROA PLAINS, NORTH ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND-THE SCENE OF THE DISCOVERY.



ARRANGED IN GROUPS, ONE ABOVE ANOTHER: A SIDE VIEW OF ANOTHER PART OF THE CAVE WALL OF ROCK CARVED WITH A "FLEET" OF CANOES, BELIEVED TO BE OF ANCIENT MADRI OR POLYNESIAN ORIGIN.

A discovery of great ethnological interest was made recently, by two men of the New Zealand Forest Service, in a gully on the Kaingaroa Plains, in the central part of North Island. On the face of some rocks forming the back wall of a cave at the base of a cliff, they found rough carvings in bas-relief of about thirty canoes, from 3 ft. to 8 ft. long, grouped singly or in fours, one above another. The build differs from the usual type of Maori canoe in having forward a beak on the water-line with a high projecting platform, like ancient Greek or Egyptian galleys. This suggests ramming and boarding tactics, of which there is no mention in Maori records. The decoration, with its double spiral pattern, also varies from the common Maori forms with a single spiral. No. Maori in the neighbourhood could remember any people having inhabited that remote spot, or any tradition or legend connected with it. A well-known-

A MYSTERIOUS DISCOVERY IN NEW ZEALAND: MAORI CANOES RESEMBLING GREEK GALLEYS, CARVED ON INLAND ROCKS.

C. TROUGHTON CLARK.



WITH HIGH PROWS AND STERN PLATFORM: SOME OF THE GROUP OF THIRTY CANOES FOUND CARVED ON ROCKS AT A REMOTE AND DESERTED CAVE IN THE CENTRAL REGION OF NORTH ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND.



WITH "RAMMING BEAK" AND "BOARDING-PLATFORM": A NEAR VIEW OF ONE OF THE CANOES CARVED ON ROCK, DECORATED IN DOUBLE SPIRAL PATTERN, UNLIKE THE USUAL SINGLE SPIRAL OF MAORI ART.

Maori authority, Dr. P. H. Buck (Te Rangihiroa), who visited the place, considered that the carvings resembled Polynesian canoes, and were the work of people related to the Maoris, the peculiarities of build being due to the artist's imagination. Another expert, Mr. George Graham, thinks the carvings may be the work of a persecuted tribe driven into the wilderness, and reviving old memories by these representations of canoes, the emblems of former freedom. Again, the boats might be those of their conquerors. Yet another theory is that the cave might have been a rest-house between the coast and the Taupo region. Surprise has been expressed that canoes should have been carved so far inland, but the map shows a large lake (Taupo), thirty miles long, in the centre of North Island. Excavations in the cave revealed stone ovens, showing signs of fire, and a pounding pestle. Close by was the only spring known for miles.

2000 AS OU SOO でいいまであ BOOKS DAY.

IT is perhaps too soon to consider the influence of the Great War on literature. I sometimes wonder whether, like the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, it will ever produce that fresh outcrop of genius which expected to spring from great upheavals. I see no sign expected to spring from great upheavals. I see no sign of it at present; possibly it may come in another generation. Ours, I should say, has been too much stunned and decimated and disillusioned. A war that killed nine million men, and caused untold agony to millions more of men and women, probably had a deadening rather than a stimulating effect on artistic impulse. It certainly cut off many young writers of promise, and used good brains as cannon-fodder.

These considerations are prompted by a passage in

as cannon-fodder.

These considerations are prompted by a passage in "THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF WALTER H. PAGE," by Burton J. Hendrick; Vol. III.; containing the Letters to Woodrow Wilson; Illustrated (Heinemann; 21s. net). In a letter to the President written from the American Embassy in London, on Sept. 22, 1914, the Ambassador said:

"Sir John French and Sir John Jellicoe are able and forcible men. ... But six months ago nobody thought of them or spoke of them as great historic characters—as great heroes. But now the universal sut now the universal expectation is that they will play the parts of Wellington and Nelson.

The poets and the orators and the biographers will make them known, in heroic size, wherever English is read. And you may be dead sure the story will be told well, and therefore it will become therefore it will become history; and sung well, and therefore it will be-come literature." This was the view of an American literary man whose enthusiasm for Shakespeare, and Eng-lish literature generally, was only equalled by was only equalled by his enthusiasm for de-

his enthusiasm for democracy. The present book is a supplement to the original two volumes of the biography of Walter Hines Page which appeared in 1922, and was incomplete because Page's correspondence with the President was not placed at the biographer's disposal. "Mr. Wilson's death," writes Mr. Hendrick, "has removed the prohibition upon the publication of these letters. At the same time the State Department has consented to a selection from Page's wartime telegrams. These Presidential letters and telegrams, omitting, of course, those already published—form the basis of the present volume."

No Briton can read these letters without a feeling of

No Briton can read these letters without a feeling of strong affection and admiration for their author, and a deep sense of gratitude for his immense services to the cause of the Allies and of this country in particular. He saw in the war a struggle between militarism and demo-cracy, and he never for a moment lost faith in the final issue. He would have had America come into the war long before it did, and his old-standing personal friendship with President Wilson was put to a severe strain, both by the President's inaction and apparent fear of Germany,

with President Wilson was put to a severe strain, both by the President's inaction and apparent fear of Germany, even after the Lusitania outrage, and also by his omission to acknowledge Page's continual letters setting forth the rights and wrongs of the conflict. Yet they must have had their effect.

Apart from the war, however, these letters possess great value and charm as a study of English life and character by a detached and candid, though sympathetic, observer. He went everywhere and knew everybody; he gives delightfully amusing and vivid descriptions both of Court functions and private gatherings. Very interesting, too, are his records of conversations with the King and Cabinet Ministers, especially the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Grey, with whom he was on intimate terms. Thorough democrat though he was, Page found much to admire in British conservatism and aristocracy. He lived to see the Armistice and the fulfilment of his faith in the ultimate victory of the democratic cause, but he died very soon after, on Dec. 21, 1918. No man better deserved a memorial in Westminster Abbey, and it fell fittingly to Lord Grey to unveil the tablet inscribed to "The friend of Britain in her sorest need."

If the war has so far inspired no great creative works, it has produced an immense amount of history, biography, and reminiscence. Of the purely military annals, an excellent example is "The History of the 62ND (West Ridden) Division, 1914-1919"; Vol. II.; by Everard Wyrall (John Lane; 7s. 6d. net). This is the second volume of a work of which the first was noticed in our issue of Jan. 31 last, and it carries the story of the Division from Aug. 25, 1018, to the end of the war and a subsequent period of 1918, to the end of the war and a subsequent period of about three months in Germany. "No other Territorial

division," writes Mr. Wyrall, "had received orders to join the Army of Occupation, and thus a great honour had fallen to the 62nd. And never was honour more richly deserved, as this history shows." The volume has thirteen photographs (war scenes and portraits) and eleven coloured battle plans.

Seven years after the war, the world is still finding it hard "to seek peace and ensue it"; but at the moment the prospect seems a little brighter. I shall not be misthe prospect seems a little brighter. I shall not be mis-using a somewhat overworked adjective if I describe as "timely" a new book called "From Dawes to Locarno," by George Glasgow, with a Foreword by Ramsay Mac-donald, P.C., M.P. (Ernest Benn, Ltd.; 7s. 6d. net). The author, who was himself at Locarno, writes with wide knowledge of foreign affairs and a vivacity of style very desirable in one attempting to interest the general reader in diplomacy. His book is a record of the stages of nego-tiations that led up to the Locarno Treaty, and the actual text of the main and subsidiary documents is given in an appendix. I thought nobody dared to quote Greek now-adays, and it was a pleasant surprise to find a modern writer concluding his reflections on world

reflections on world politics with a passage from the "Antigone" of Sophocles. As a sop to the Labour Cerberus, perhaps, he adds an English translation.

While in the letters of Hines Page we get a critical, though not unkindly, picture of ourselves as an American democrat saw us, another new book shows America as it sees itself or, rather, expresses itself in current journalism and advertisements. I have never come across never come across anything quite like "AMERICANA, 1925,"

Marie, I find, died in 1923, but the fact is not mentioned, and there is no explanation why the book was not published in her lifetime. It breaks off at the beginning of the war, and the author's féelings are thus expressed. "On 1st and the author's féelings are thus expressed. "On 1st August occurred the horrible, hideous thing which never should have been allowed to occur. . . . 4th Aug., 1914: I cannot bear to hear the rejoicing, this exultant infatuation, they all seem to me like children playing with fire. . . . Oh, how I hate it—that frightful expression 'a brisk, lively war!' It is ominous. 2oth August: The madness grows—grows slowly, infecting everyone. Immoderate confidence of victory—contempt of the enemy. Is there no one who can come to restore reason while there is yet time? Blood and more blood—a struggle against the whole world. I stand on one side helplessly wringing my hands. Oh my poor Fatherland!"

Princess Marie, who was born in Geneva in 1852, was a sister of Prince Louis of Battenberg, and sister-in-law of Princess Beatrice. She begins her memories in childhood,

sister of Prince Louis of Battenberg, and sister-in-law of Princess Beatrice. She begins her memories in childhood, and in the course of them records interesting visits and conversations with Queen Victoria, and vivid details of the bomb outrage at the wedding of King Alfonso and Queen Ena. Earlier passages relate to the wars of 1866 and 1870, and her attitude towards Kaiserism after the capture of Paris. "The heart leaps for joy when one remembers there will be no more bloodshed. . . . In the happiness of this long-sighed-for end one forgets one's annoyance about King William, who is now really and truly German Emperor. Ah! if the Empire brings lasting peace, one can even put up with a Hohenzollern on the throne."

A woman of an earlier time and of a very different character, not royal, but associated with royalty, is the subject of "Madame de Pompadour, A Study in Temperament," translated from the French of Marcelle Tinayre by Ethel Colburn Mayne (Putnams; 10s. 6d. net). It is difficult in our day and in our country to realise the mentality of a young woman growing up with the deliberate ambition of becoming a King's mistress, marry-

deliberate ambition of becoming a King's mistress, marrying merely as a social stepping-stone to that end, and, having attained it, being presented to the Queen and receiving a title and an official position at Court. This book tells the story of La Pompadour and Louis XV. in a bright and intimate style. It contains install the story of the style. style. It contains, incidentally, many character sketches of other famous contemporaries, among them Rousseau and Voltaire. There is a frontispiece portrait from a drawing by Greuze,

> Some idea of the material setting in which the royal lover and his mistress, lived can be gathered from "OLD FRENCH FURNI-TURE AND ITS SUR-ROUNDINGS, Edic-1815," by Eliza Mail-lard; translated by MacIver Percival (Heinemann). This is a book meant for the connoisseur, with a profusion of illustrations, both photographs and drawings. Louis XV., we are told, had many "palaces in miniature," while "Mme. de Pompadour could

Connoisseurs of architecture, concerned in the beauty of buildings rather than their contents, will find a wealth of interest in a large and sumptuously illustrated volume entitled "Romanesque Architecture in

scarcely count her do-

mains.1



THE VOCUE OF ORLANDO GREENWOOD: "LOVE TRIUMPHANT"-A PAINTING OF A "LITTLE COMEDY IN PORCELAIN" ENACTED BY STATUETTES.

edited by H. L. cken (Martin Hopkinson; 7s. 6d. net). It is a collection of odd scraps and cuttings printed monthly in the printed monthly in the American Mercury, and contributed by hundreds of readers from all parts of the United States. "Although," as the editor says, "it has unquestionably caused some cackles," its purpose is serious; that is, to show "what is going on in the minds of the masses—the great herd of unthe great herd of unthe great herd of un-differentiated, good-humoured, goose-step-ping, superstitious, sen-timental, credulous, striving, romantic American people." The editor adds a useful glossary for English readers and americally readers and amusingly sarcastic notes foreign students sarcastic notes for foreign students on each State of the Union. Thus: "Arkansas. . . . Has some of the worst clergymen in America. It advocates Prohibition and drinks moonshine. Michigan is the seat of Henry Ford. . . . In 1924 the Ford. . . . In 1924 the British Poet Laureate lived there (at Ann Arbor) for a few months and was politely gaped at."

Even royalty of late (though not, so far as I remember, any

crowned head) has succumbed to the prevailing habit of autobiography. Recently on this page I noticed a book by an Infanta of Spain; now I have "REMINISCENCES," by Princess Marie zu Erbach-Schönberg (Princess of Battenberg) (George Allen and Unwin; rbs. net). Princess



THE STATUETTE AS ARTIST'S MODEL: "VENUS AND THE LOOKING-GLASS"-ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF ORLANDO GREEN-WOOD'S UNIQUE GENRE OF DRAMATIC "STILL LIFE."

The recent exhibition of Mr. Orlando Greenwood's oil paintings at Messrs. Spink's Galleries was, they say, the most successful one-man show this year, if not for many years. There were thirty pictures catalogued, but a few more were added, and in just over a week twenty-eight were sold, while the artist secured several commissions for portraits from well-known society people. Mr. Greenwood has devised a unique genre of his own, with statuettes as models, forming a kind of dramatic "still life." Several of these "little comedies in porcelain" as they have been aptly called, have been reproduced in colour in our pages, as well as an example of his more robust manner, a life study of a gamekeeper, given in our issue of August 18, 1923. By Courtesy of Messrs. Spink and Son, 6, King Street, St. James's. From their Exhibition of Oil Paintings by Orlando Greenwood, R.B.A.

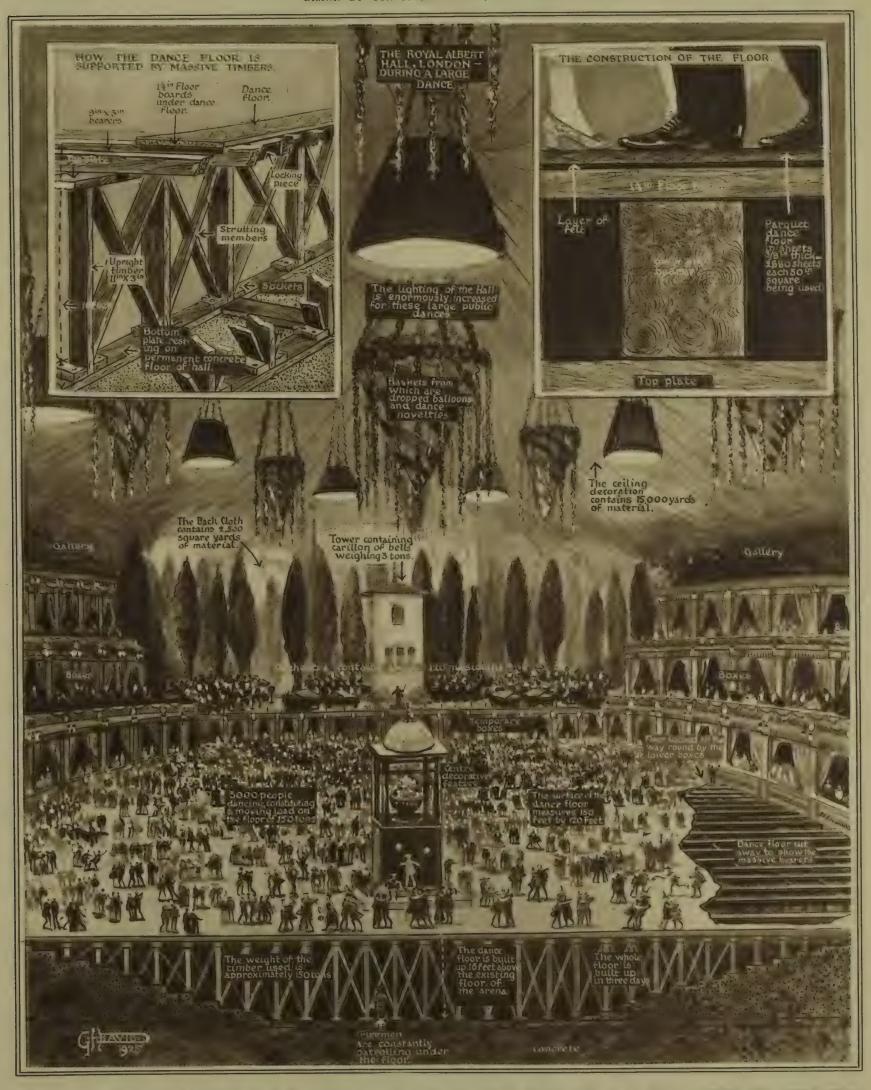
Orlando Greenwood, R.B.A.

ITALY," by Corrado Ricci (Heinemann; 42s. net). The author, who is Director-General of Fine Arts and Antiquities of Italy, provides a critical and historical essay, which is followed by 254 pages of exquisite photographs and a long list of books bearing on the subject.

C. E. B.

THE ALBERT HALL DANCE FLOOR FOR THE: "HAPPY-NEW-YEAR" BALL.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS.



A STRUCTURE THAT TAKES 100 MEN THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS TO ERECT AND AN EQUAL TIME TO DISMANTLE: THE GREAT DANCE FLOOR OF THE ALBERT HALL, AS IT WILL BE BUILT FOR THE "HAPPY-NEW-YEAR" BALL.

The conversion of the Albert Hall into a ball-room, as for the great forthcoming event on December 31, the "Happy-New-Year" Ball, is an immense task that occupies a hundred men for six days (working day and night)—three days to erect the dance floor and three to take it down again. The Hall, therefore, has to be hired for a week on such occasions, at a cost of £1000. The floor, with its surface of parquet, is supported by a system of massive beams in order to bear the huge weight of 3000 dancers—a moving load of 150 tons. The enormous quantity of timber, all prepared for fitting together, is kept ready by the contractors. During a ball, a number of firemen patrol beneath the floor as a safety precaution. Besides the floor, there will be built for New Year's Eve

a special platform for the orchestra, with boxes below, and a tower (seen in centre background) in the Italian style, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, to contain a carillon of bells. The back-cloth (hiding the organ) and the scenic trees will represent an Italian garden. Our readers may be reminded that the ball is under the auspices of the "Big Six" Illustrated Weeklies ("Illustrated London News," "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News," "The Sketch," "The Sphere," "The Tatler," and "Eve"), and that tickets (£2 2s. each, including supper) may be obtained at the offices of "The Illustrated London News," 172, Strand, W.C.2. The Ball is in aid of the British Empire Service League and the Middlesex Hospital.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



The World of the Theatre.



IMAGINATION IN PLAY-WRITING.—LONDON'S QUAINTEST MUSIC · HALL.

the excellent work the Lena Ashwell Players T are doing, urbi et orbi, reviving old favourites, training aspirants, giving the promising among them the real chance of a "fat" part, not the least meritorious feature is the production of new plays

which, at a first glance, would not commend themselves to the commercial theatre. I say "at a first glance," because there is a great difference between perusal and performance. The very play that, when read, does not promise the possibilities of a "run," may reveal quite another impression when it is materialised on the stage. We have had evidence of this frequently in various quarters, notably when "Outward Bound" saw the light at the Everyman, thence to migrate westward and over the whole of the Continent; and "The Offence," by Mordaunt Shairpe, after a week at Barnes, became an artistic success at three London theatres. Had it been able to stay at one of them, it would, no doubt, still be running.

The Lena Ashwell Players have recently scored by the production of another new play of intrinsic merit—Mr. H. M. Walbrook, the well-known critic's, "John Drayton, Millionaire." It is the narrative of an author's phantasmagoria — which is a long word avoiding a lengthy explanation. John Drayton was a novelist who made much money and wanted more. As he sat musing over a new story in the cosy light of his study, a strange happening obsessed his brain. Downstairs there lived a quaint old fellow of a musician whose fiddling haunted him. He looked upon him as a man of mystery, and, as he sat there pondering, who should enter but the man from the floor below, offering him a bargain. He showered untold gold upon him in return for a deed of self-sacrifice. Thenceforward Drayton drifts into the realm of nirvana until—after many vicissitudes which are better seen than told he is aroused from his subconscious obsession which leaves him in full possession of material for a new book. The play is charmingly, in places beautifully, written; it is full of imagination; it makes us feel that the author has

passed through a mental trance and transcribed exactly what had agitated his brain. Mr. Walbrook is anxious that his work-which is sure to be heard of again, for it greatly impressed his hearers at the New Century Theatre—should not be considered as a dream-play of the kind to which "A Message from Mars" and "Beggar on Horseback" belonged. He has given me his own views on its inception, which are worth quoting in full, as they allow a vivid insight into the methods of authors who work not by craft only, but under the impelling force of inspiration.

Mr. Walbrook says: "I do want to make it clear that the story which the hero, Jack Drayton the novelist, begins to see towards the end of Act I., is not a dream (as so many critics have thought), but an imaginative realisation so intense that the whole thing really lives for him! That is the idea of the play. It was really given to me in a conversation I had one day with a novelist who sold in millions. I had one day with a novelist who sold in millions. I told him I was trying my hand at a novel. He said: 'How far have you got?' I replied: 'I've done about thirty thousand words.' He asked: 'Are you living with the characters?' I replied: 'I think so,' and then he said very impressively, 'My dear fellow, if you are living with them as literally as you are living with the at this more at literally as you are living with me at this moment, you may as well tear the whole thing up and chuck it into the wastepaper basket!

"That is my theme—something, you see, quite different from a dream!"

I read his letter to two playwrights of repute, and they at once endorsed every word Mr. Walbrook uttered. One of them confessed that he would never write a play unless the spirit moved him—that is why his output is so small and fitful. He would go for months and months thinking about plots and people, and nothing would happen. Then suddenly something read in the newspapers, an incident related in conversation, an occurrence in

the street, would set his imagination in motion. The subject would materialise in his mind, engross his fancy entirely, and never leave him alone for a moment. He would write an act in a day-



A NOTABLE IBSEN REVIVAL AT THE PLAYHOUSE: (L. TO R.) MISS MARTITA HUNT AS MRS. LINDEN, MISS MADGE TITHERADGE AS NORA, AND MR. FREDERICK LLOYD AS NILS KROGSTAD, IN A SCENE OF "A DOLL'S HOUSE."

Miss Madge Titheradge has made a brilliant success in the revival of Ibsen's famous play, "A Doll's House." Her performance, it may be noted, won 'for her the November award given by the "Sketch" for the best piece of acting of the month.—[Photograph by Stage Photo Co.]

the whole play in three. It was, so he said, as if the devil were behind him with a whip.

The other-I may add that "she was a woman"-



A GREAT SUCCESS AS AN IBSEN HEROINE MISS MADGE TITHERADGE, AS NORA IN "A DOLL'S HOUSE," AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

Photograph by Pollard Crowther, F.R.P.S.

confessed to similar impressions, at any rate as far as inception went. She, too, culled her plot from a "cutting," or a slice of real life, and no sooner had she found the theme than the characters would

he found the theme than the characters would arise as by magic in her brain. She saw them; she heard them talking; often in the midst of conversation, at home over the teatable, or at dinner, she would find her mentality divided. She would carry on the domestic small talk, whilst all the time the people of her coming play were holding forth within her. The latter process continued in her sleep—she would dream the evolution of plot and dialogue and next morning all of plot and dialogue, and next morning all she had to do was to sit down, take pen and paper, and let go. She copied, as she said, in ink, from the filmed manuscript in her mind. It sounds like a fairy tale; a year or two ago we would not have believed her; but since the late William Archer—whom no one would suspect of fabling or practical joking—confessed that he saw "The Green Goddess" steadily and whole in a dream, the subject of subconscious creation has become one of intriguing interest.

"The Alcazar"-I bet not one in a hundred of our readers knows where it is and what it is. And yet it is one of London's most original entertainments. You will find it in the Charing Cross Road, opposite the old factory of Crosse and Blackwell—in fact, old factory of Crosse and Blackwell—in fact, I think the building was once the pickle branch of the famous firm. On the entrance you read: "The only place of its kind in Europe—Continuous Entertainment from 2.30 till II." The entrance is Is. 3d., including tax, which modest tribute you pay to a pretty Jill-in-the-Box, arrayed like a Seville beauty with mantilla and comb to match. When with mantilla and comb to match. When you enter you behold a kind of idealised railway tunnel, divided into three sections—a row of benches, a promenade, and three little stages, each flanked by a piano. The benches are not there to be sat on, for then you could see nothing of the performers, but the shorter members of the audience (I did, for one) stand on them and get an excellent view.

came in, a comedian was disporting himself on Stage No. 1. He was neat in evening dress, wore a topper, sang a fairly comic song, and danced the hornpipe. No sooner had he finished, than a Master of Ceremonies announced from Stage No. 3 the famous soprano, Miss Irene Thompson. In one great rush, the whole of the audience stormed across the prothe whole of the audience stormed across the promenoir to the farthest platform, and there was a happy scramble to get on to the benches. She was pretty and she sang well. Chic she was, too, and her high notes—you know, the final flourish of all soprani—elicited enthusiastic cheers. By that time I had twigged the system. If you want a good view, never stand in the promenade, where there is a crush, never wait for the end of a number, just move on to the benches in front of the next stage and you will see everything first rate. I played this vice-versa game for an hour or so, much interested in the people coming and going, in the ever-moving show, duettists, instrumentalists, clowns, a ventriloquist, jazzers and jossers, anon a little cluster of Alcazar Girls, dainty little things in training of promise. On the whole, a programme not much inferior to those at more ambitious two-house-a-night shows. Nothing vulgar, nothing indelicate-here and there an artiste who could hold her own in any music-hall. But I was most interested in the public. They all more or less belonged to the artisan class; the few women about were, as the term goes, "respectable." There was a constant ebb and flow. At night, I am told, it is a collected. it is packed.

There is something pleasantly mystic in the whole atmosphere; you feel as far away from the workaday world of the Charing Cross Road as you do in a caveau at Montmartre. There, however, is the wild gaiety kindled by the cocotterie and its acolytes. Here all is the pink of British placidity. It seems to me a very praiseworthy enterprise of its kind, for, if it was started to make money, it must mean a kind of haven to the minor variety artists, who suffer as much from unemployment as their brethren of the stage.

A NEWLY AUTHENTICATED REMBRANDT: POSSIBLY A SELF-PORTRAIT.

THE UPPER SUBJECT FROM THE PAINTING IN THE POSSESSION OF CAPTAIN R. LANGTON DOUGLAS. PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE OTHERS BY HANPSTAENGL.



"CAN THE YOUNG PAINTER IN THE PICTURE BE REMBRANDT HIMSELF ON THE THRESHOLD OF HIS CAREER?" A PANEL (25 CM. BY 32 CM.) ENTITLED "A PAINTER IN HIS STUDIO," RECENTLY BOUGHT FROM LORD CHURSTON'S COLLECTION AND SINCE AUTHENTICATED BY DR. HOFSTEDE DE GROOT AS AN EARLY REMBRANDT.



NOT UNLIKE THE ARTIST'S FACE IN THE ABOVE PICTURE: A KNOWN SELF-PORTRAIT BY REMBRANDT, AT CASSEL



THE art and the personality of Rembrandt are of never-failing interest. It has been suggested that possibly the picture reproduced above—"A Painter in his Studio"—which has only lately come into prominence as a work from his hand, may be reckoned among his self-portraits, of which two known examples are given here for comparison. In a note on the new work (shown in the upper illustration), Mr. F. C. Davis writes: "This picture, now the property of Captain R. Langton Douglas, is of exceptional interest, partly because it is a recent addition to the œuvre of the master, and also on account of its singular charm. One is accustomed to imposing allegorical and religious works by the great visionary: to masterpieces of landscape like 'The Mill'; to brilliant examples of his power as a portraitist, such as the fine [Continued below.



REMBRANDT AT A LATER AGE, WITH MOUSTACHE
AND LONG HAIR: ANOTHER ACKNOWLEDGED SELFPORTRAIT, AT BERLIN.

Continued.]

self-portrait reproduced in these pages in June last. A panel of this type—it is only 25 cm. by 32 cm.—happily unpretentious, yet displaying all the painter's mastery of light and colour, is doubly welcome. It was sold at Christie's on June 26 last, being one of the pictures belonging to the collection of Lord Churston, and has since been fully authenticated by Dr. Hofstede de Groot, who places it early in Rembrandt's career, namely, 1629-30, the approximate date of 'A Scholar in a Lofty Interior,' in the National Gallery. The scene is charac-

terised by extreme simplicity. There is a table, an easel with an enormous panel upon it, a grindstone, and, hanging upon the wall, two palettes—nothing else but the figure of the artist, who, dressed in a dark greyish-blue gown trimmed with grey, violet sleeves, and a dark hat—a typically 'early Rembrandtesque' combination of colours—is standing back looking at his work. An identical version of this subject is in the collection of Mr. W. Chase, of New York. Can the young painter in the picture be Rembrandt on the threshold of his career?"

the distinguished Italian Philosophical Historian; Author of "The Greatness and Decline of Rome," "Ruins of the Ancient Civilisations," etc.

We continue here our monthly series of articles by Signor Ferrero, dealing with world politics as that famous modern historian sees them and interprets them. The views set forth in the series are personal and not necessarily editorial.

GRADUALLY Europe is becoming pacified. Conventions, accords, "schemes," and "pacts" have

CRADUALLY Europe is becoming ventions, accords, "schemes," and followed one another closely during the last six years, correcting and completing the Peace Treaties. Locarno is, for the moment, the last stage on the long journey towards the new balance of power. Gradually peoples and governments have understood what they ought to have perceived at the first moment—namely, that Europe had from 1815 to 1014 been a system of monarchies bound together among themselves by an understood or acknowledged solidarity; that, this system having crumbled away in 1017 and 1918, it was necessary to replace it by a new system in which the secret agreements of the dynasties would be replaced by written and published protocols. At the same time, war passions have cooled; a more reasonable spirit dominates the intercourse of states; it is beginning to be understood that victors and together period. beginning to be understood that victors and vanquished alike need a long period

and vanquished alike need a long period of peace in order to reconstruct on a more solid basis the shattered social order. It is the convalescence of a world recovering from a terrible crisis; but how slow its progress! After the general war which convulsed Europe during the first fifteen years of the nineteenth century, peace was re-established much more quickly. The treaties of Vienna and Paris were not so difficult or laborious to apply. The Congresses of Laibach and Verona cannot be compared to the innumerable congresses and meetings which have taken place on all the seas and lakes of Europe during the past six years, for they in no way modified any essential clauses of the treaties of 1814 and 1815. clauses of the treaties of 1814 and 1815. They only served to render certain points They only served to render certain points clearer and to revive the zeal and confidence of those sovereigns who were entrusted with the charge of sustaining the new order of things. Serious modifications only began to be made really in x830, when the Belgian revolution obliged Europe to found a new state. The spirit of peace imposed itself upon the rancours left by the war far more rapidly a century ago. Armies and military rancours left by the war far more rapidly a century ago. Armies and military expenditure were everywhere reduced immediately after 1815; all the states proclaimed the maintenance of peace to be their first duty; in no quarter did anyone dare to speak of the next war, or of the necessity of preparing for it. From 1815 to 1848 there was no effort made to perfect arms; the genius of military invention slept throughout Europe.

Europe.

In an epoch which still practised a wise slowness as its rule of life, peace could come rapidly when the people called for it. Why is it that in a century of rapid movement peace walks with such lagging footsteps? Because then it was the kings whose duty it was to make peace; and they were more easy to convince, thought themselves less infallible, and were less obstinate than the peoples.

There is much discussion throughout

There is much discussion throughout
Europe to-day on the subject of democracy; whether it is possible or impossible, good or bad. But it is too often
forgotten that, for good or ill, it exists
at least partially in all those countries in Europe and
America (and they are in the majority), whatever their
political institutions may be, where public opinion exercises
a decisive influence on the action of the government,
whether in internal affairs, or in their relations with
other states. other states

other states.

This action is not universal and continuous, as, according to the wise professors of absolute democracy, it should be. The people are a rather capricious sovereign who only concerns himself seriously with certain questions. Even in those countries where the democratic régime is most complete, such as the United States, England, Switzerland, and France, there are questions which do not interest the general public, with regard to which the public not only possess no opinion on the relative merits of the different solutions involved, but are ignorant of

their very existence. In such questions the most democratic government is absolute master, no less than was the case in the most despotic forms of government. It can solve them as it will. But there are certain questions which are of passionate interest to public opinion: in these cases modern governments are merely the executive officers of that vague collective will. The personal opinions of statesmen are then only of relative importance.

THE NEW "SCRAP OF PAPER" WHICH EUROPE EXPECTS WILL BE HONOURED IN THE OBSERVANCE: THE LOCARNO TREATY-SIGNATURES AND SEALS ON BEHALF OF GERMANY, BELGIUM, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, AND ITALY.

The signatures to the Locarno Treaty, signed and sealed at the Foreign Office in London on December 1, were affixed in the alphabetical order of the French names of the five nations (Allemagne, Belgique, Francé, Grande-Bretagne, and Italie). Reading from the top down the signatures are those of Dr. Luther (German Chancellor), Dr. Stresemann (German Foreign Minister), M. Vandervelde (Belgian Foreign Minister), M. Briand (French Premier and Foreign Minister), Mr. Baldwin (British Premier), Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G. (British Foreign Secretary), and Signor Scialoja (Italian Delegate to Locarno). Our readers will recall that we illustrated the actual signing last week.—[Photograph by Topical.]

The great questions of foreign policy belong to-day to the second category. That is one of the most important novelties, and one of the most extraordinary complications of the last century. In old days it was only necessary to know the inclinations of the king, his mistress, their friends and confidants, of a few ministers, and of those men and women who might have an influence over them. It was not always an easy task, for dissimulation and mutability were two professional qualities pertaining to statesmen; but it was circumscribed and precise. A man's power of dissimulation, the variability of his opinions, and the surprises which that variability may present, are and the surprises which that variability may present, are not unlimited. If it is not always easy, it is often possible to modify the opinions and, to a certain extent, the inclinations of a man whose character, and especially whose weaknesses, are known.

It is different with that amorphous, ever-present, and always invisible being, pure spirit without body, called the public. It manifests itself successively in currents of opinion, which make themselves felt more or less strongly opinion, which make themselves felt more or less strongly at a certain moment, but whose origin remains always an enigma. The public, even in the most authentic democracies, hardly ever consists of the whole, or even the majority, of the individuals who form the sovereign people.

At the bottom of all great movements of public opinion, there is the action of powerful groups and minorities, who, thanks to favourable circumstances, impose themselves in turn on the majority and carry it along with them, imparting to it their opinions and passions.

These directing groups are numerous in all European and American countries; they take advantage of interests, traditions, and doctrines to exploit the deep passions

they take advantage of interests, traditions, and doctrines to exploit the deep passions of the collective soul; they have at their disposal various means of action, such as numbers, money, the Press; they often fight among themselves and nearly always act in opposite directions on the opinion of the mass. The combinations which may result from so many different influences are most unexpected.

Any surprise is therefore possible. No prophet will ever be able to foretell with

Any surprise is therefore possible. No prophet will ever be able to foretell with certainty in what manner the public opinion of a country may react to any particular event. Prediction becomes more and more uncertain in proportion as the reacting collectivity is more numerous and more heterogeneous. If it is difficult to foresee the reactions of numerous and more neterogeneous. It it is difficult to foresee the reactions of national opinion, those of world opinion may be said to be a supreme mystery. We have had a memorable example of

this during the war.
Germany lost the World War because Germany lost the World War because the opinion of the world pronounced against her. That hostility of the world explains why her opponents increased after every victory she won. The decisive event, however, which turned the opinion of the world against her was the invasion of Belgium. If in 1913 anyone had asked the most competent diplomatists, generals, and journalists what in their opinion would be the effect on the opinion of the world of a violation of Belgian territory by Germany, how many of them would have Germany, how many of them would have dared to predict that the whole world would be moved, and would react in so forcible a manner?

If to-day it is difficult to foresee the

It to-day it is difficult to foresee the reactions of the great collectivities, it is still more difficult to influence them. The public spirit is always liable to be excited by the impression of certain facts; and, so long as that excitement lasts, well-reasoned arguments and fine dislective are weekers. lasts, well-reasoned arguments and fine dialectics are useless. A public which is possessed by passion considers itself infallible; it is even less open to discussion and contradiction than the absolute monarch of former days; it takes no account of the arguments which put it in the wrong. It alone possesses the truth; those who are of another opinion are mistaken. "Propaganda" was one of the innumerable illusions of the war. When the spirit of public opinion is excited, whether it be right or wrong, procited, whether it be right or wrong, propaganda is useless

cited, whether it be right or wrong, propaganda is useless.

In Italy we had a decisive experience of this during the first year of the war. Concerned by the revulsion in Italian public opinion which had resulted from the events of the month of August 1914, the German Government decided to make a serious effort in propaganda in the peninsula. That effort was conceived with the intelligence and carried out with the energy of which Germany has given so many proofs during the last ten years. For six months, hundreds and thousands of carefully selected people received almost every day pamphlets, bulletins, and newspapers printed in Italian, which endeavoured to justify Germany's conduct by all possible arguments. At the same time, all cultivated Germans endeavoured to make use of their personal relations. It was sufficient if ten years previously you had exchanged cards in an hotel in the Engadine, or on a Transatlantic liner, with a German, for him to write you a long letter treating you as an old friend, and defending the action of his country. That propaganda was not made up entirely of lies, for, if it sought to veil and justify Germany's faults, it rectified at the same time the numerous exaggerations and inventions of the enemy Press. There was also some [Continued on page 1242.]

NOW CIVIL HEAD OF AFFAIRS IN SPAIN: "DICTATOR" TURNED PREMIER.

FROM THE DRAWING BY F. M. MELCHERS. (COPYRIGHTED.)



THE PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH DIRECTORY, WHO RECENTLY TENDERED ITS RESIGNATION TO THE KING AND FORMED A NEW CIVIL MINISTRY: GENERAL PRIMO DE RIVERA, MARQUIS DE ESTELLA.

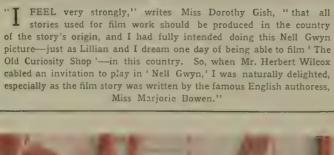
Spain has reverted from a military dictatorship to civil government. As foreshadowed by his recent statements, General Primo de Rivera, Marquis de Estella, on December 2 tendered the resignation of the Spanish Directory to King Alfonso, and a new Civil Ministry was formed in which he took office as Premier. It was stated that the new Cabinet would carry on the policy of the Directory, supporting the suspension of certain articles in the Constitution, and maintaining the censorship. The Directory had been in power for a little over two years. It was in September 1923 that the Marquis, then the youngest Lieutenant-General in the Spanish Army, effected his military coup d'état. He has made a great change in the military situation, and has stabilised home affairs. Speaking recently at his native town, Jerez, where he is extremely popular, he said that things were going very well in Morocco, and that many of the troops would return to Spain before Christmas.

THE MAKING OF A BRITISH FILM: ANAGLYPHS OF "NELL GWYN."

These Anaglyphs will Appear in Stereoscopic Relief when Looked at through the Viewing-Mash Supplied Gratis. (See below.)



IN FRONT OF THE SCENES OF A FILM PRODUCTION: ARRANGING THE CORRECT LIGHTING EFFECTS ON MISS DOROTHY GISH AS NELL GWYN.





BEHIND THE SCENES OF A FILM PRODUCTION: TRIMMING THE MOUSTACHE OF THE MERRY MONARCH (MR. RANDLE AYRTON).

In view of the strong movement now on foot in favour of supporting the British film industry by Board of Trade regulations, great interest is sure to be taken in this new British picture of an essentially English story. "Nell Gwyn" is a Herbert Wilcox production. As Miss Dorothy Gish, who is playing the name-part, says: "It will be in every vital respect truthful to the spirit of English history...a



A FAMOUS FILM ACTRESS SHOWN IN LIFE-LIKE RELIEF (THROUGH THE VIEW-ING-MASK): MISS DOROTHY GISH AS NELL GWYN, RIDING THE BANISTERS.



LIKE LIVING FIGURES WHEN SEEN THROUGH THE MASK: MISS DOROTHY GISH IN HER MAKE-UP AS NELL GWYN — FINISHING TOUCHES BEFORE A MIRROR.

human, intimate romance." The cast also includes Miss Juliette Compton and Mr. Randle Ayrton, as Charles II. (Readers who have not already got an Anaglyph Viewing-Mask may obtain one by filling up the coupon on another page, and sending it, with stamps to the value of 1½d. (Inland) or 2½d. (Foreign) to "The Illustrated London News" (Anaglyph), 15, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

N.B.-Another interesting Anaglyph appears on page 1227 of this number.

IN PARLIAMENT WITH A PENCIL: SKETCHES IN THE "HOUSE."

SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I. (COPYRIGHTED.)



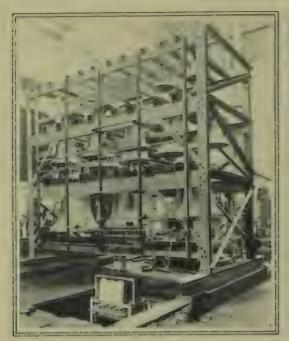
THE PERSONAL SIDE OF PARLIAMENT: SKETCH-PORTRAITS BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

We give here a further series of sketch-portraits made during debates in the House of Commons by our special artist, Mr. Steven Spurrier. Several occasions, it may be mentioned, are illustrated. The drawings in the upper half of the page relate to the King's message of thanks for the address of condolence on the death of Queen Alexandra, to the debate on the Rating Bill, and to the questions about the Epstein panel on the Hudson memorial. Sir W. Davison asked what was the cost to the

nation of the special police protection required to protect the panel, and why a large palisade had been erected round it. Mr. Basil Peto suggested that the question of its retention or removal should be referred to the Royal Fine Arts Commission. The drawings on the lower half of the page were made during the debate, on December 7, on the Report stage of the resolution imposing safeguarding duties on certain articles of cutlery, gloves, and mantles for incandescent lighting.

NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY: NOTABLE OCCASIONS PAST AND FORTHCOMING.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY W. S. CAMPBELL, HILLS AND SAUNDERS (OXFORD), SPORT AND GENERAL, KEYSTONE, I.B., AND C.N.



TO RING-IN 1926 AT THE "HAPPY-NEW-YEAR" BALL: CARILLON BELLS IN THEIR FRAMEWORK WITH CLAVIER BOARD IN FRONT.



TO FORM A UNIQUE FEATURE OF THE "HAPPY-NEW-YEAR" BALL AT THE ALBERT HALL ON DECEMBER 31 THE SET OF CARILLON BELLS, AT THE GILLETT AND JOHNSTON FOUNDRY AT CROYDON.



AN OPERATIC PRODUCTION BY UNDERGRADUATES OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY: A PICTURESQUE MOVEMENT OF THE CHORUS IN THE LAST ACT OF "ORFEO," FOUNDED ON THE LEGEND OF ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.



A CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRADUATE'S PLAY: A SCENE FROM "WAR AT WITTENBERG," BY A. R. D. WATKINS, AS GIVEN BY THE A.D.C.



THE NEW FORM OF "WHITE LINES" FOR GUIDING LONDON TRAFFIC: WORKMEN LAYING WHITE SPOTS ON THE ROADWAY IN THE STRAND.



SPECIAL FOG EQUIPMENT FOR POLICE AT THE LONDON DOCKS: A CORK JACKET AND A LONG CROOK FOR RESCUE WORK.



WITH HIS RECENTLY WEDDED QUEEN WHO HAD JUST BORNE HIM A DAUGHTER: THE LATE KING OF SIAM, AS AN HONORARY BRITISH GENERAL.

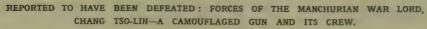
The great "Happy-New-Year" Ball, which is to be held at the Albert Hall on New Year's Eve, in aid of the British Empire Service League and the Middlesex Hospital, will have a unique feature in the shape of a fine set of carillon bells made by Messrs. Gillett and Johnston, and placed within a tower in Italian style designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.—The Oxford University Operatic Society recently gave an interesting performance of Monteverde's "Orfeo" at Oxford, while at Cambridge the Amateur Dramatic Club has produced for the first time a play written by an undergraduate.

This was "War at Wittenberg," by Mr. A. R. D. Watkins.——In the Strand the white lines for guiding vehicles have been replaced by some of a new type consisting of rows of white spots.——During the recent fog police at the docks were supplied with cork jackets and long crooks for use in hauling out anyone fallen into the water.——King Rama VI. of Siam, who died on Nov. 26, left no male issue. Not long ago he deposed his consort as "unable to carry out her duties in a satisfactory manner," and married Princess Suvadana, who only a few days before his death bore him a daughter.

AT HOME AND ABROAD: IMPORTANT EVENTS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

CENTRE PHOTOGRAPH BY I.B. THOSE OF "R 33" BY SPORT AND GENERAL AND C.N.







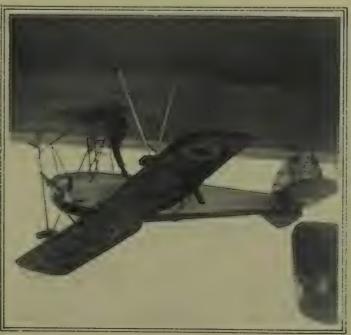
WITH THEIR HORSES IN OPEN TRUCKS: SOME OF MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN'S CAVALRY ENTRAINING AT THE CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION, TIENTSIN.



A SHAMBLES OF DEAD HORSES: THE COURTYARD OF THE CITADEL AT RASHAYA, A FRENCH POST IN SYRIA, AFTER THE RELIEF OF THE GARRISON, WHICH HAD OFFERED A GALLANT DEFENCE TO REPEATED ASSAULTS BY THE DRUSES.



HOW AN AIRSHIP LEAVES ITS MOORING-MAST:
THE NOSE OF "R 33" JUST DETACHED.



"R33" AS AEROPLANE-CARRIER: SQUADRON-LEADER ROLLO HAIG ENTERING THE "DH53" (SUSPENDED BELOW) FOR A TEST FLIGHT



THE FIRST TRAIN ON THE NEW KHYBER RAILWAY: ENTERING THE PASS ON ITS PIONEER JOURNEY.

China continues to suffer from intermittent civil war due to the ambitions of rival military leaders. It was reported on December 7 that Chang Tso-lin, the war lord of Manchuria, had been defeated by Kuo Sun-Ling, who had revolted against him, near Chinchow, and that the victor was advancing on Mukden.—A notable event of the French campaign against the Druses in Syria was the relief of Rashaya, where a French garrison of 250 Spahis and Foreign Legionaries had been closely besieged for five days, and had gallantly beaten off furious assaults. They were relieved just in time, as their ammunition and food were running out, and most of the horses were

killed. The relieving forces were Spahis just come from Morocco.—The British airship "R 33" carried out at Pulham, on December 4, a test in launching and re-shipping a "DH 53" light aeroplane attached beneath her keel. The pilot, Squadron-Leader Rollo Haig, successfully unhooked, made a flight, and, returning to the airship, hooked on again in mid-air. The trapeze to which the aeroplane is attached is lowered about 50 ft. for the purpose.—The new railway through the Khyber Pass was opened at Jamrud, on November 2, and a special train took the guests over the $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles of mountain line to Landi Kotal on the Afghan border.

A BRIEF SPELL OF WINTER SPORT IN BRITAIN: SKATING FEAR LONDON AND IN THE FENS; CURLING IN SCOTLAND.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, P.U., L.N.A., AND C.N.



FOR THE FIRST TIME FOR FIVE YEARS: HUNDREDS OF CURLERS FROM ALL PARTS OF SCOTLAND ATTENDING THE BONSPIEL ON CARSEBRECK LOCH, PERTHSHIRE-A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SCENE ON THE FAMOUS LAKE.



A SKATING EVENT IN THE FERS: THE ONE-MILE RACE FOR THE AMATEUR SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP OF LINCOLNSHIRE BEING DECIDED ON COWBIT WASH, NEAR SPALDING-CROWDS OF SPECTATORS WATCHING THE RACE.





FROST WAS NOT POPULAR : SOME OF THE 200 BRAZIERS SET BURNING NIGHT AND DAY IN AN GROUND FOR



BY A SEVERE SNOWSTORM: A TRACK CUT THROUGH THE SNOW AT KILHAM





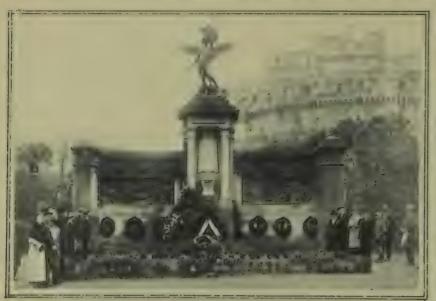
RUISLIP RESERVOIR, WHICH HAD 12 ACRES OF 5-INCH ICE. THAT MADE ITS APPEARANCE IN THE STREETS OF BUXTON.

Britain made the best of the recent spell of winter sport weather, and before the thaw came there were scenes suggestive of the Swiss lakes. Saturday, December 5, after the fog had cleared off, was a perfect day for skating, and thousands of people enjoyed the pastime at various lakes and ponds near London, as well as elsewhere. In Lakeland, Derwentwater was completely frozen over, and hundreds skated on it during that week-end, while others tobegganned on the hills around. Cowbit Wash, in Lincolnshire, one of the best skating grounds in the Fen country, owing to the large expanse of ice available, attracted many thousands. The Lincolnshire Amateur Skating Championship, there was won by the holder, Mr. Walter Pridgeon, for the eighth time.

In Scotland there was skating on part of Loch Lomond, and, for the first time for five years, the curling bonspiel was held on Carsebreck Loch, in Perthshire, whither ouriers flooked from far and wide. The Yorkshire Wolds lately experienced the most severe snowstorm known in that district since 1900, and several outlying villages, such as Kilham, were cut off from communication for several days, until tracks were cleared through the snow. Among "Rugger" players the frost was not popular. On the Birkenhead Park ground 200 braziers were kept burning day and night in an endeavour to soften the turf sufficiently for the match against the London Scottish on December 5. After all, the match had to be abandoned, as were many others.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEW ITEMS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

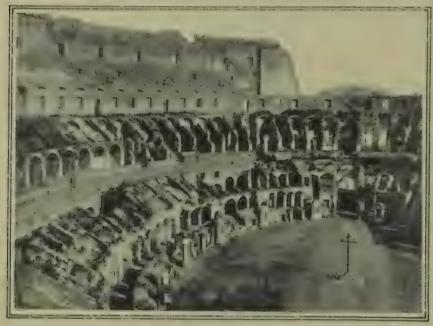
Rome Photographs by D'Amico and Alinari, Supplied by Professor F. Halbherr. Others by Keystone, P. and A., and C.N.



RECENTLY INAUGURATED BY THE KING OF ITALY AND SIGNOR MUSSOLINI: THE ITALIAN MILITARY ENGINEERS' WAR MEMORIAL IN ROME, NEAR THE CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO (SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND).



WITH THE NEW STATUE OF DEA ROMA (CENTRE) AND THE COMPLETED BAS-RELIEFS REPRESENTING AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND THE ARMY: THE TOMB OF ITALY'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER (CENTRE FOREGROUND).



SHOWING, IN THE ARENA, THE MARTYRS' CROSS (SINCE REMOVED) THAT IS TO BE CEREMONIALLY REPLACED: THE COLISEUM AS IT WAS IN 1870 AND WILL BE AGAIN IN MARCH



AS IT IS AT PRESENT: THE INTERIOR OF THE ROMAN COLISEUM, WHERE THE ARENA WAS RECENTLY RE-CONSECRATED TO THE EARLY CHRISTIAN MARTYRS AND THE FIRST STONE OF A NEW CROSS LAID.



FOUND DURING THE REPAIRS TO THE SPHINX: A CARVED STONE TABLET WITH AN INSCRIPTION OF THOTHMES.

New sculpture at the Victor Emmanuel Monument in Rome includes a statue of Dea Roma, by Angelo Zanelli, above the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Great interest is being taken in the ceremonies of re-consecrating the arena of the Coliseum and setting up again a Cross in memory of the early Christian Martyrs, as it was before 1870. The first stone of the pedestal of the Cross was laid on November 29. It will contain a block of stone brought



FOR THE DURBAN WAR MEMORIAL: 21-FOOT TERRA-COTTA FIGURES BY MR. AND MRS. STABLER.



A MEMORIAL TO A FAMOUS FRENCH AIRMAN: THE STATUE OF ROLAND GARROS UNVEILED IN PARIS.

from Calvary and a piece of olive wood from Gethsemane.

The repairs to the Sphinx, which were recently undertaken by the Egyptian Antiquities Department, were illustrated in our issue of November 14.—The statue of Garros, the pioneer French airman who became a famous war pilot and was shot down shortly before the Armistice, was inaugurated in Paris on December 3. It is to go to his birthplace, St. Denis, in the island of Reunion.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A., SPORT AND GENERAL, HAY WRIGHTSON, TOPICAL, AND VANDYK.



EXHIBITING AT THE BEAUX ARTS GALLERY: WILLIAM WALCOT, R.A., F.R.I.B.A.



THE NEW CONSERVATIVE MEMBER FOR RIPON: MAJOR J. W. HILLS, M.P.



APPOINTED CANON OF WESTMINSTER: THE REV. C. S. WOODWARD, M.C.



DONOR OF \$50,000 FOR CHARITY: MR. BERNHARD BARON.



A FOUNDER OF THE BACHE-LORS' CLUB: THE LATE MR. WILLIAM GILLETT.



THE NEW SPANISH CABINET: (LEFT TO RIGHT, FRONT ROW, EXCEPT WHERE STATED) DON EDUARDO CALLEJO (EDUCATION), DON JOSÉ YANGUAS MESSIA (FOREIGN AFFAIRS), DON GALO PONTE (AT BACK) (JUSTICE), DON JOSÉ CALVO SOTELS (FINANCE), GENERAL MARTINEZ ANIDO (INTERIOR AND VICE-PREMIER), GENERAL PRIMO DE RIVERA, THE MARQUIS DE ESTELLA (PRIME MINISTER), THE DUKE OF TETUAN (AT BACK) (WAR), COUNT GUADALHORCE (PUBLIC WORKS), VICE-ADMIRAL CORNEJO (MARINE), AND DON EDUARDO AUNOS (LABOUR).



A NOTED ROMAN CATHOLIC PREACHER DEAD: THE LATE BISHOP JOHN VAUGHAN, AUXILIARY OF SALFORD AND TITULAR BISHOP OF SEBASTOPOLIS.



A GREAT POLISH WRITER DEAD: THE LATE LADISLAS REYMONT, WHO GAINED THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE LAST YEAR.



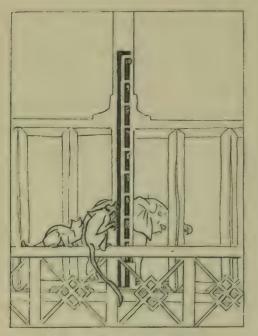
BISHOP OF SOUTHWELL SINCE 1904: THE LATE RIGHT REV. SIR EDWYN HOSKYNS, BT.

Mr. William Walcot, R.A., and F.R.I.B.A., the well-known artist, is giving an interesting exhibition of recent water-colours and etchings at the Beaux Arts Gallery in Bruton Place.—Major J. W. Hills was elected Conservative Member for Ripon, with a majority of over 5000, in place of Mr. Edward Wood, now Viceroy of India.—The Rev. C. S. Woodward has been appointed to the Canonry of Westminster and Rectory of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.—Mr. Bernhard Baron, the millionaire head of Carreras, Ltd., the tobacco manufacturers, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday by distributing £50,000 to London hospitals and other charities.—Mr. William Gillett, a well-known figure in the West End, and part

founder of the Bachelors' Club, died recently at 'the age of eighty-six.——The Marquis de Estella, who was President of the Spanish Directory, recently tendered its resignation to King Alfonso and was requested to form a new civil Government in place of his military dictatorship.——Bishop J. S. Vaughan, auxiliary to the Bishop of Salford and titular Bishop of Sebastopolis, was a brother of the late Father Bernard Vaughan, the famous preacher, and of the late Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster.——Ladislas Reymont, the Polish writer, whose novel, "The Peasants," gained him the Nobel Prize for literature last year, died recently in Warsaw.——Sir Edwin Hoskyns was Bishop of Southwell over twenty years.

BLINX AND BUNDA: A TOUR ROUND THE "ZOO."-No. XXXVIII.

DRAWN SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY J. A. SHEPHERD.



A little over four feet now, I think,



"This way up makes me more, anyway!"



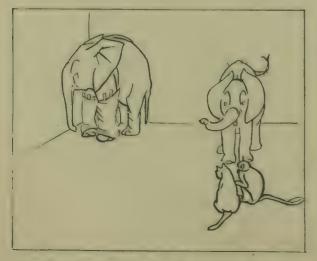
" You wait till I climb up hereyou see."



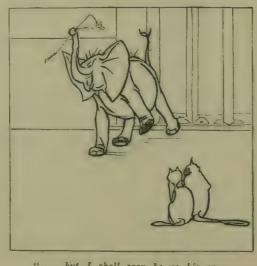
"Now I'm as high as any elephant in the Zoo."



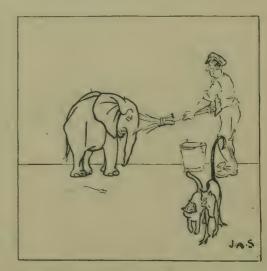
"I'll show you round my place. This small door opens for the little fellows—the Indian elephants, you know—to come in when I leave by the big door for exercise. Here is a shelter for the keepers to escape if I should turn furious. Come along! That is the keeper's little door—they peep through before entering to see whether I am restive. I hat great door opens for me when I pass to the paddock. It is secured outside by huge beams in case I lean against it. This way! Another refuge for timid keepers. They scatter up the steps and along the gallery—safety first, you know—when I look dangerous. This iron door prevents me charging the old rhino next door. He upsets me—snores all night and day. He's snoring now! That? Oh, it's my water-bowl; made of stone and iron, fixed to the wall—prevents me kicking it about." (N.B.—Arrows mark route of inspection—from left to right.)



"Yes—he's bigger than I am, but he won't grow much more—he's a pygmy from the Congo. He's bandy now and in splints."



-but I shall soon be as big as Jumbo."



Keeper: "Come and have your face washed, Tiny." "He's rather a dear, Blinz."

THE BABY AFRICAN ELEPHANT FROM TANGANYIKA IS A LIVELY LAD, HOUSE-PROUD, AND ENGAGINGLY EGOTISTICAL.

This lively and engaging little African elephant is worth five minutes of anyone's time to watch. His ambition is to be as large as Jumbo. He is stabled in one of the large elephant's boxes, and he certainly looks as though he could squeeze whip playing at horses by himself.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



This interesting anaglyph advertisement must be seen through a special viewing mask, when its stereoscopic beauty will become apparent.

The portrait (by Lafayette) hanging on the wall behind the receiver is that of Sir Oliver Lodge, who recently chose, after test, an A. J. S. 4-valve Receiver and Loud Speaker.

If you do not possess one of these masks, we will send one to you, or you may procure one by applying to our London or Glasgow Showrooms, where all our products are demonstrated.

For the perfect appreciation of Good Music

ET Radio enter your family circle this season; it is the newest, greatest, and most versatile entertainer the world has ever known, and the finest cure for the depressing winter evenings. It forms a link between lonely country houses and the great centres of civilisation throbbing with life. Let music and song fill that lonely hour before dinner; let radio amuse and instruct the children, and create peace and harmony in the kitchen. The whole house can be entertained by the turning of one tiny switch, when the rooms may be filled with music so clear and loud, and so remarkable in its fidelity to the original that you feel the atmosphere and the thrill of the crowded ballrooms of the country's finest Hotels. finest Hotels.

Have you visited our Radio Showrooms in London and Glasgow? If not, you are invited to do so, and to hear these easily operated musical instruments in ease, comfort,

and luxury. The prices of A. J. S. Cabinet Loud Speaker Receivers vary from £8 2s. 6d. to £70, and all our Cabinets are made to the same standard of perfection. The range is wide, and allows a wonderful choice. Every A. J. S. Receiver is covered by a 12 months' guarantee, and a Free Insurance offer goes with every model. A. J. S. Loud Speakers are wonderful reproducing instruments; they respond equally to the whole musical scale, and every overtone receives instant response. The price of these Loud Speakers varies from £1 15s. od. to £22 10s. od. We have an exceedingly attractive Cabinet Model priced at £4 15s. od. This is a fine example of artistic woodcraft, without in any way sacrificing the quality of reproduction.



A. J. STEVENS & CO. (1914) LTD.

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GLASGOW SHOWROOMS: 240-250, Great Western Road, Glasgow. Telephone: Douglas 3449, Telegrams: "Reception, Glasgow."



A. J. Stevens & Co. (1914), Ltd. Radio Branch: Wolverhampton, England.

Please send me an Anaglyph Viewing Mask, and particulars of your Receivers and Loud Speakers.

Name	 	 	
Address	 	 	

I.L.N., 12/12/25

CUT



"The Piper"

DEWAR'S

IN THE PIPING TIMES OF OLD

There was a fine spirit about the good old times. The days that are passing now are the piping times that future generations will surely look back upon with understanding. For about them too will be marked a grand spirit

DEWAR'S

COCK-FIGHTING IN ANCIENT INDIA: UNIQUE DISCOVERIES IN KASHMIR.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTION BY MR. R. C. KAK, SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, KASHMIR STATE.



PAVED IN CONCENTRIC CIRCLES WITH CARVED TILES BEARING KHAROSHTI NUMERALS THAT FIX THE DATE ABOUT 400-500 A.D.:
PART OF THE COURTYARD OF THE APSIDAL BUDDHIST TEMPLE EXCAVATED AT HARWAN—SHOWING A LONG CARVED FRIEZE
WITH FIGURES OF SQUATTING ASCETICS ABOVE A ROW OF BIRDS.

THE remarkable build. ings and carved reliefs discovered at Harwan, in Kashmir, are described by Mr. R. C. Kak as unique. "Nothing like them," he writes, "has unique. "Nothing them," he writes, been found elsewhere in India or (if I am not mistaken) abroad. The tiles, which display a marked Sassanian and Central Asian influence, open a new chapter in the study of the ancient history of India.
The name 'Harwan' is phonetically derived from Shadarhadvana, 'the grove of six saints,' which is mentioned in the Rajatarangini, as the residence of the great Buddhist patriarch Nagarjuna. On the hillside an important Buddhist site has been discovered. The buildings so far brought to light are: (1) the triple basement of a stupa; (2) a set of chapels; (3) two smaller stupas and a few walls; (4) a large apsidal temple within a rectangular courtyard. These buildings belong to different ages, and are built in three different styles—the 'pebble,' the 'diaper-pebble,' and the [Continued below.



COCK-FIGHTING IN
KASHMIR IN THE
FIFTH CENTURY:
A CARVED SLAB
(LEFT) SHOWING
AN ENCOUNTER AND
TWO LOTUS
MEDALLIONS; WITH
ANOTHER SLAB
OF CONVENTIONAL
LOTUS LEAVES.



WITH A REPLICA OF THE COCKFIGHT AND DUPLICATE FIGURES OF A STAG GAZING AT THE MOON: ANOTHER HARWAN CARVING.



WITH DRAPERY WAVING, SASSANIAN FASHION, BEHIND THE HEAD: A MOUNTED MAIL-CLAD ARCHER.



SHOWING (SECOND ROW) FACES OF CENTRAL ASIAN TYPE, WITH RECEDING FOREHEAD AND HEAVY JAW, UNKNOWN IN MODERN KASHMIR: HARWAN RELIEFS, INCLUDING CONVENTIONAL COCKS (TOP).

'diaper-rubble.' In the courtyard, an interesting tile-pavement has been found in situ. The tiles are all carved, and bear Kharoshti numerals intended to guide the masons in the arrangement of the patterns. These Kharoshti numerals fix 400-500 A.D. as the lower limit of the age of the temple, though it might, and very probably does, belong to an earlier age. The figure-decoration on the tiles is specially interesting, inasmuch as it possesses certain features which appear to be new in Indian sculpture. It is closely allied to Kushan sculpture of about the fourth century A.D., but exhibits unmistakable traces of Sassanian and Central Asian influence. The most noticeable characteristic of the former is the long

strip of cloth flying behind the horsemen, which is so common a feature of the Persian reliefs of this period. The Central-Asian influence is not limited to the fashions of attire only, such as the pointed Tartar cap, the drawers and the Turkoman cloak, but also extends to the physique of the men and women depicted on these tiles. Witness, for instance, their prominent cheek-bones, sunken eyes, low, receding forehead, heavy jaws and dull expression. This kind of physiognomy is conspicuous by its absence in modern Kashmir, but is exactly like that of the inhabitants of Kashgar and Yarkand. The donors of these Buddhist buildings were probably Scythians, and the artist seems to have preserved their features."



WHAT lovely weather for furs we have had! And yet our sex prefer to use them as trimmings rather than for complete garments. The reason is their weight; even nutria and broadtail are a burden to beauty, and beauty does not like to be burdened. It is the irony of fate which has given us weather when all-fur coats would be most cosy, and their weight as nothing in cold, exhilarating air, as soon as beauty has decided herself best suited by velvet, cloth, satin or silk fur-trimmed garments. Coats all

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught showed their great interest in the success of the "Happy-New-Year" ball by being present at a meeting of the Grand Committee held at Wimborne House by kind permission of Viscount and Viscountess Wimborne. It would in happier circumstances have been held in St. James's Palace by permission of the King. was said by prominent people in favour of the two good works which the ball is to help. It was made apparent that it will be a very brilliant social ushering-

in of the New Year, and the carillon rung by the ringer from Malines in quaint dress would alone be worth the two guineas each charged for the first two thousand tickets, besides which there are many surprises. should be applied for without delay to the British Empire League of Service, 130, Baker Street; the Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer Street, W.; or Mr. G. Sherwood Foster, 15, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.7

Shell flowers can be not only decorative, but artistic and beautiful. Lady Susan Birch had an exhibition of many made by her at 12, Carlton House Terrace, which closed on the 8th inst. They were really very clever; one wondered how fingers could be delicate and skilful enough to manipulate tiny shells into the petals of small flowers. There were handsome spikes of delphinium and gladioli in

many colours, for the shell has, of course, in some instances to be subjected to a dyeing or painting process. One exhibit was of a cluster of small flowers—ranun-culi, narcissi, forget-me-nots, bouton roses, etc.—which

were reminiscent of the oldtime groups in wax, which have now come into fashion. These must be much moredifficult to work with. Lady Susan and her husband, Major Wyndham Birch, were frequently at the exhibition. The miniature trees formed of shells are lovely little things. I liked especially an orange-tree in flower, bud, and leaf, and thought what an appropriate wedding present it would be. A large proportion of the shells used were from our own beaches; some from the Lido and beaches further away. Mother-of-pearl and the inside of oyster-shells are employed largely for foliage.

Although the King, with his usual thought for others, did not ordergeneral mourning for Queen Alexandra, yet her Majesty was gener-ally mourned. At all the recent assemblages for the good causes which are so many about Christmas time

black was worn by all ladies present. It has, of course, always been ladies present. It has, of course, always been etiquette to wear black when going anywhere to meet any member of the Royal Family, and several have been about on good work lately. At other assemblages where no royalty was expected black

has been worn. It shows that the feeling of mourning is real.

It was something of a novelty to be received at Lady Cwlydd's "at home" not only by the sweet-faced, gentle-looking hostess in black and old lace, but also by a tall Chief Inspector of the Women's Auxiliary Service in smart uniform. Chief Inspector Champneys was supported by Commandant Allen and Inspectors Campbell and Addison. They looked very neat and efficient. The Countess of Oxford and Asquith was there, and seemed quite to approve of them. They are, I believe, a boon and a blessing to our sex, particularly the younger members of it, and they work quietly, with no shadow of ostentation. There were three playlets and some singing, and the proceeds of the sale of seats was for the Damer Dawson Memorial Home for Children. Lord Cwlydd acted as master of ceremonies, and Lady Cwlydd provided a delightful tea.

Everyone who knows her, even slightly, will be delighted that the wife of the Foreign Secretary is now Lady Chamberlain, D.B.E. Without the smallest bit of self-assertion she has been, even before the great honour bestowed upon her distinguished husband and herself, an interesting and notable figure in our public life. She was Miss Ivy Muriel Dundas, daughter of Colonel H. L. Dundas, of Datchet. Her marriage with Mr. Austen Chamberlain took place in 1906, and was quite an event that year. She is a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and is a tall, fair, handsome woman with a charming manner. Her mother, Mrs. Dundas, is distinguished-looking and charming too, and is often with her daughter. Lady Chamberlain will wear her purple ribbon and decorations with real distinction, and makes a most successful hostess. It was a clever thought on her part to have a distinguished woman to meet each of the signatories to the Peace Pact at luncheon on the Women are even more averse to war day of signing. as a way to settle disputes than men. The date of signing is that of Queen Alexandra's birthday—a peace-loving Queen if ever there was one. She was not here to know the signing an accomplished fact, but she did know and was your joyful that it was to but she did know and was very joyful that it was to be signed. Lady Chamberlain—there is another, the wife of Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain, so she be Lady (Austen) Chamberlain—has two daughters and one son. Last winter she went to the Holy Land



THE GRAND COMMITTEE OF THE "HAPPY-NEW-YEAR" BALL MEET AT WIMBORNE HOUSE: CORISANDE LADY RODNEY, H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, H.R.H. PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, AND COLONEL WEBB-JOHNSON (LEFT TO RIGHT) AT THE COMMITTEE TABLE.

The "Happy-New-Year Ball," which takes place on December 31 at the Albert Hall, is in aid of the Middlesex Hospital and the British Empire Service League, and is likely to be one of the most brilliant gatherings of the year. It is under the auspices of the "Big Six" illustrated weekly papers, "The Illustrated London News," the "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News," the "Sketch," the "Sphere," the "Tatler," and "Eve."—[Photograph by S. and G.]

of fur are still very much to the fore, but many, in these economical days, exist now as collars, ruffs, deep bands round the hems of coats. On the quality and rarity of the fur depends the cachet of the coat, and there are many very chic furs the original owners of which we should be puzzled to name. Chinchilla rat is one, and delightfully soft to the touch, looking like short chinchilla. The animal is, I am told,

Dorchester House has been en fête once more as the scene of the reception after the wedding of Miss Benson, niece of Sir George Holford, with Captain W. H. Pollen. Miss Benson's sister is Lady Wake, wife of Sir Hereward Wake, whose name has such a delightfully Saxon flavour. Dorchester House was the setting for the reception of the Hon. Lady Ward's wedding when her father was American Ambassador here. King Edward and Queen Alexandra were present. It is a very imposing interior, and the late President Roosevelt once held a reception there. Sir George and Lady Holford rarely occupy the whole of it, and since the war, when the top storeys were used as hospital wards, I do not remember the state apartments having been open. Once it was lent for a charity meeting. Mr. Robert Benson is a very wealthy man. One of his sons is married to the Earl of Dudley's daughter; the eldest son married Lady Violet Elcho, widow of the late Lord Elcho, and daughter of the late Duke of Rutland. Mrs. Robert Benson and Alice Countess Grey are Sir George Holford's sisters. Sir George, a very handsome man, was long in the Household of Queen Victoria. He was as a young man a great sprinter and athlete. He married, in 1912, the widow of Mrs. John Crabert Married datasets. widow of Mr. John Graham Menzies, eldest daughter of Mrs. Arthur Wilson. Sir George joined the Royal Household as Equerry to the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and was Equerry to Queen Alexandra while she lived, and is now Extra-Equerry to the King. He commanded the 1st Life Guards for a time. When his father built Dorchester House he was looked upon as the wealthiest commoner in England. In it there is a collection of beautiful pictures, and at Weston Birt House Sir George grows fine orchids.



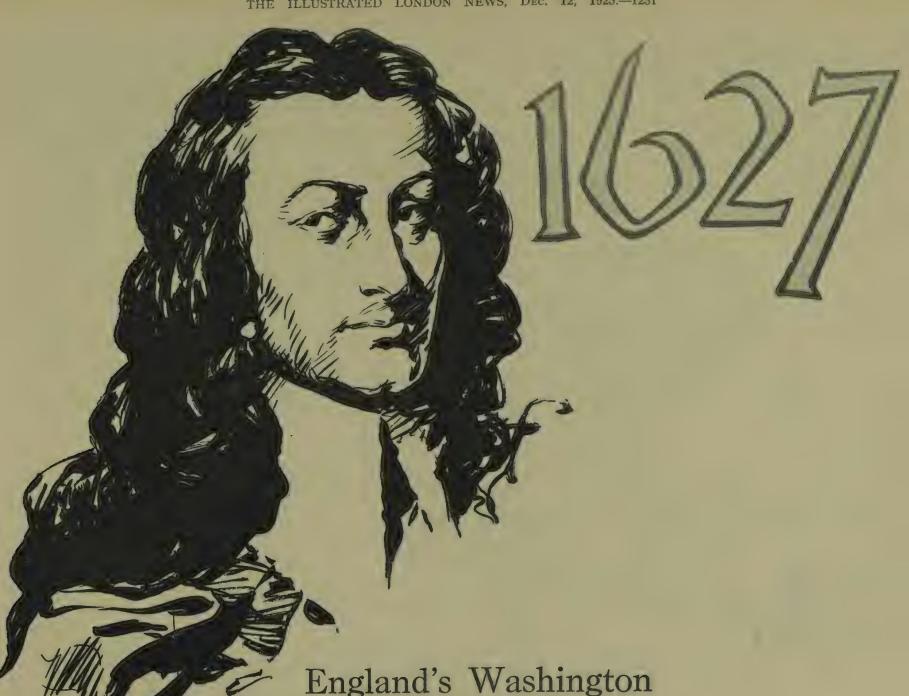
THE "LOCARNO" KNIGHT OF THE GARTER AND HIS FAMILY AT HOME: SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, K.G., P.C., M.P., WITH LADY CHAMBERLAIN, D.B.E., AND THEIR SONS, JOSEPH AND LAURENCE.

The Right Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., P.C., M.P., who was recently decorated by the King in recognition of his services at Locarno in arranging the Security Pact which was signed in London last week, is shown in our photograph with his wife and sons. Lady Chamberlain, who has just been made a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, was formerly Miss Ivy Dundas. She is a daughter of the late Colonel Henry Laurence Dundas, and has one daughter, lvy Dundas. She is a daughter of the late Colonel Henry Laurence Dundas, and two sons, Joseph, born in 1907, and Laurence, born in 1917.

Photograph by Photopress.

and spent some time in Jerusalem. The trip would have been a delightful one but for the sudden and serious illness of Miss Duggan, the Marchioness Curzon's daughter, who was of the party. Fortunately, it turned out less serious than had been feared.

A. E. L. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Dec. 12, 1925.—1231



For his qualities as a statesman and as an ardent patriot John Hampden's name will ever endure. In the opinion of Macaulay, but for his untimely death John Hampden would have proved the Washington of England.

With a profound belief in the Divine Right of Kings, Charles I insisted on levying taxes direct. In Hampden, however, he met his match. From the time he was imprisoned, in 1627, for refusing to pay the general loan, Hampden continued openly to oppose the King until he came to be regarded as the keystone of the Parliamentary Party. Indeed, Clarendon wrote, when the fateful Long Parliament met: "The eyes of all men fixed upon him as their patriae pater."

The year 1627 records another event—the first distilling of John Haig Scotch Whisky. The continued production of this famous whisky for 300 years explains the remarkably fine quality and world-wide reputation of John Haig.



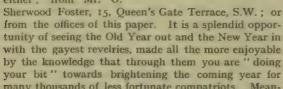
By Appointment

Mila The Father of all Scotch Whiskies

SHOPS

BEFORE concentrating entirely on the formidable campaign of Christmas presents, I advise everyone to make sure of their tickets for the great "Happy New Year" costume ball to be held at the

Albert Hall on New Year's Eve. For the Hall on New most exciting rumours are afloat regarding surprises and presents, and there is a rush to secure tickets early, as the first two thousand are offered at £2 2s. each, including supper. The ball is in aid of those deserving chari-ties, the British Empire Service League and the Middlesex Hospital, and tickets may be obtained from the secretary of either; from Mr. G.





watch in a gold and platinum case, available for £8 15s., a diamond ring of exquisite workmanship costing £22 10s., and a pair of the newest platinum and onyx sleeve-links to be secured for £5 10s. are diamond watches in beautiful designs, and jewelled brooches mounted in platinum. Welcome gifts,

AND CO. 76, REGENT

> too, are the pearl and enamel bird enamel brooches (price 30s.), and toilet sets of fine African ivory.

Gifts for the Sportswoman.

The sports enthusiast appreciates most a present that is practical, and consequently the leather jumper and silk scarf pic tured on the left are happy suggestions. They come from Aquascutum, of 100, Regent Street, W. The jumper is ideal for sports and general country There are sweaters

and jumpers made of llama wool, which is exquisitely soft and light, obtainable in many attractive colourings. Travelling coats and raincoats, perfectly tailored, are presents which should find a way to one's own wardrobe at this season,

FOR THE SPORTS ENTHUSIAST :

AQUASCUTUM, 100, REGENT

Fry's Chocolates for Christmas.

When recommending presents for Christmas, we have invariably to touch upon chocolates and choco-

late boxes; this particular gift is so popular, so universal, and has such a

wide appeal to every kind of The quality issued by Fry's, both from Bristol and their new factories at Somerdale, seems to be getting as near the perfection mark as one can possibly imaginebeautiful colours, novel shapes, wonderful skill in packing, and, above all, exquisite taste and purity in the chocolates themselves. The new "Richmond" assortment, which has only been out for a month or two, is already a strong favourite. For the children there is the "chocolate of our

childhood days," the famous cream tablet. A new edition of this class of 2d. bar— the "Genoa Bar," is an invention of Fry's that combines raisins and nuts with best milk chocolate.

LOVELY SILK STOCKINGS: AT HARVEY NICHOLS. KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.

Everyone should write for the A Useful Gift gift catalogue issued by Gorringes, Buckingham Palace Road, Catalogue. S.W., which is a fount of happy inspiration. In these salons was sketched the attractive group pictured



USEFUL PRESENTS: AT GORRINGE'S, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, S.W.

here. The gloves are warmly lined with wool and trimmed with fur, while the second pair introduce the fashionable embroidered gauntlet. The rose and

silver bag and the umbrella with the top concealing a powder-puff are sure to be welcome, and on the right is a basket of handkerchiefs folded like roses. Then there are pretty crêpe-de-Chine ties for 3s. 11d., and jabots of Malines lace

for 9s. 11d., while bead necklets in lovely colourings can be secured from 2s. 11d. upwards. At 2s. 11d. each are initials for the hand-bag and jewelled swords for the hat, carried out in paste.



There can be no danger disappointing the friend who receives a bottle of "4711" as a Christmas greeting. For this famous make is well known to every-

and the name has stood for absolute purity body, and fragrance throughout many generations. And there is always a use for "4711"—a few drops sprinkled in the bath soften the water and benefit the skin, while a brief massage with it imparts a delightful feeling of freshness and vigour to the entire system. And in the sick-room or in cases of headache and fatigue, "4711" brings instant relief. It is obtainable everywhere in bottles ranging from 2s. 6d. to 56s. each; while vanishing and cold cream in the same series is 1s. and 1s. 6d. a pot respectively, and soap 2s. a box.

Useful Presents. Stockings are gifts that never fail to please, and all tastes and purses will find their needs satisfied by a visit to Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, S.W. There are pure silk ones at 18s. 11d. in the new drop-stitch design, and at 21s. 9d. in an extra fine gauge for evening wear; while others of the well-known Kayser make, also pure silk, are only 7s. 11d. Then for golfers checked and diamond-patterned stockings are 6s. 11d. in artificial silk and mercerised marl mixture, and 12s. 11d. in cashmere with a small check of Other useful gifts for one's own wardrobe are attractive jumper suits at 6½ guineas, expressed in very fine tweed, velveteen, crêpe-de-Chine, or variations of kasha.

Gifts from Liberty's.

A GIFT WITH MANY USES:

"4711" EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

Fortunate indeed she who counts the beautiful shawl pic-tured on the right amongst her Christmas gifts. It is a hand-printed reproduction of an old Chinese in beautiful colourings on a white background, and costs £5 5s. at Liberty's, Regent Street, W. There are plain silk shawls with deep fringes ranging from 28s. 6d., and printed shawl wraps are from 50s. A cata logue illustrating in colours'countless attractive presents will be sent post-free on request. There are de-corative necklets of wooden beads ranging from 5s. 11d., and amongst the hand-tooled leather - work are cigarette-cases for 11s. 6d. and moccasins from 19s. 6d.; while vanity-cases, filled with nail-file, mirror, and comb. and treasurynote cases are 2s. 6d. each in old Chinese

embroidery and leather.



A BEAUTIFUL SHAWL: AT LIBERTY'S, REGENT STREET, W.



CHRISTMAS: FRY'S DELICIOUS

CHOCOLATES.



OR the third year, the International Sporting Club and the Monaco Automobile Club are organising, in conjunction with "L'AUTO," the well-known French Sporting Paper, the AUTOMOBILE RALLY OF MONTE CARLO, an event which is creating considerable sensation among all those connected with the Automobile World, and for which H.S.H. PRINCE LOUIS II. OF MONACO has very graciously consented to be Honorary President.

Prizes to the total amount of 120,000 francs will be distributed at the close of the meeting, and after the parade of all the cars having taken part in the competition. The award of prizes will take place on Sunday, January 24th, at 2 p.m., while in the evening a grand reception will be held in honour of the different competitors.

This is a genuine International Touring Competition, for the classification of which the following items count: the distance travelled, the number of persons conveyed, the speed, and the regularity of the journey over a certain circuit.

Competitors for this event—open to cycle-cars, large and small cars—can start from the principal towns of Europe mentioned on the Chart of the Rally, and which are the following, given in their alphabetical order:—

ALGIERS AMSTERDAM ATHENS AVIGNON BARCELONA BELGRADE BERLIN BOULOGNE BORDEAUX BRUSSELS

BREST
BRINDISI
BUCHAREST
CASABLANCA
CARTHAGENA
CHERBOURG
CONSTANTINE
CONSTANTINOPLE
DONCASTER
FEZ

FRANKFURT GENEVA GENOA GIBRALTAR GLASGOW HAMBURG LONDON

MADRID MALMOE MARSEILLES

OSLO PALERMO PARIS PRAGUE ROME SAN SOFIA

TANGIER: TOULOUSE TOURS TRIESTE TUNIS

Competitors can choose and fix for themselves the day and hour on which they intend to start, according to the daily mileage they reckon to cover, maximum of which is fixed at 35 kilometres and minimum at 20 kilometres an hour, so as to enable them to arrive at MONTE CARLO, in tront of the Palais des Beaux Arts, on the 21st of January, 1926, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

A prominent member of the Committee, as well as an expert on all sporting matters, having realised that a certain class of would be competitors could not enter in the Automobile Rally of Monte Carlo owing to the rules which impose a certain speed, as also a fixed route, has decided on the creation of a new event—the RENDEZVOUS OF MONTE CARLO, Programme of which follows:—

January 20, 1926—Arrival at the "Rendezvous of Monte Carlo."

21, " -Arrival at the "Rally of Monte Carlo."

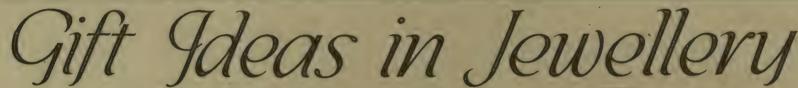
" -Regularity Competition.

January 23, 1926-Hill-Climbing Competition, "Mont des Mules.'

-Competition for the most comfortable 24, car, Parade & Distribution of Prizes.

This enables ladies to take part in this most attractive programme without being put to the inconveniences of too early rising, meals snatched in a hurry at indifferent places, and excess of speed.

The rules will be sent on demand, either from the International Sporting Club, Monte Carlo, or from the Offices of the Sporting Paper "L'AUTO," 10, Rue du Faubourg, Montmartre, PARIS. Entries to close-December 25th, 1925.





nires & Diam

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£47 10 0 (R 62/1).



(R 61/39). £26 10 0



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Pearls, Sapphires and Diamonds. Finely mounted. (B119/10). £26 10 0

£42 0 0 (B 110/3)



Diamonds, and Pearls. Platinum setting. (B 119/6) £32 10 0



Diamonds, Sapphires and Crystal. Set in Platinum. (B119/5). £37 10 0



Onyx and Diamonds. Platinum setting. Will border. (B61/27). £22 10 0





Harrods

Fancy Dresses to Purchase This year Christmas offerings that are sure to be gratefully received are those in connection with the "Happy New Year" ball at the

or Hire. are those in connection with the "Happy New Year" ball at the Albert Hall on New Year's Eve—either tickets or a dress for the occasion. At Gamages, Holborn, E.C., is an infinite variety of attractive costumes at in-



A CHARMING FANCY DRESS AT GAMAGES, HOLBORN, E.C.

expensive prices. The sum of 55s. will secure the entire outfit of a handsome Indian brave or a pretty Quaker girl, while a gay Harlequinette or golliwog costs 59s. 6d. Then there are many to be hired for a moderate sum, including the fascinating Spanish Señorita pictured on the left. There are costumes of the East, or China, and every land, and illustrations and prices are contained in this firm's Christmas Gift catalogue, which will be sent gratis and post free on request.

Biscuits for Christmas Fare.

Every hospitable hostess finds it necessary to acquire a large stock of Carr and Co.'s (Carlisle) biscuits, and the gift lways welcome. This

of an extra assortment is always welcome. This year the list of Christmas specialities is as large as ever, and every taste may be studied. Packed in decorated boxes are the "Assorted de Luxe," "Windsor Cakes," and Carr's "Argyle Shortbread," while chocolate mixed biscuits are also universal favourites. An appropriate gift, too, is the golden casket painted with a Little Boy Blue, containing I lb. of the famous "Duke of York" chocolates.

Eastern Perfumes. The choosing of Christmas gifts is a simple matter in these days, for there is always the celebrated group of Grossmith's Oriental perfumes, a gift that will remain a fragrant and happy reminder of the giver. "Tsang-Ihang"



FRAGRANT OFFERINGS: GROSSMITH'S "TSANG-IHANG"
PREPARATIONS.

(sweet perfume of Tibet—the latest of the series), "Phúl-Náná" (bouquet of India's choicest flowers), and "Shem-el-Nessim" (the scent of Araby) are irresistible. Each is a separate and distinct theme of fragrance, subtly suggesting the glamour and mystery of the East, yet fitting strangely well the personality and special fascination of modern woman. And there are face powder, face cream, soap, bath salts, etc., right down to shampoo powders and cachous, in the same fragrant series.



CHRISTMAS FARE FROM CARR AND CO.: "CARLISLE"
BISCUITS AND CHOCOLATES.

Pearl Gifts for All.

"What shall I choose for Christmas gifts?" is an ever-recurring question, but to-day much of the

worry of selection is eliminated, for every woman of taste admires and desires Ciro Pearls, either as necklets or set in rings, brooches, or ear-rings, while most men like them in tie-pins, dress-studs, or links. So a visit to any of the Ciro Pearl salons offers a remarkably varied choice of seasonable and suitable presents for the season of Yule. Ciro Pearls are perfect reproductions of the deep-sea gem. Their lustre, texture, weight, and colouring simulate those of Oriental pearls exactly; so it is not surprising that even experts



cannot tell the difference in appearance between them. Their fame grows rapidly, and besides their salons at 178, Regent Street, 48, Old Bond Street, and 120, Cheapside, London, this enterprising house has within the last year or so opened Ciro Pearl showrooms in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Bristol. Then, too, they do a world-wide business by post, and all who are interested in Christmas gift-buying are recommended to write for the new Ciro Pearl catalogue, which will be sent post-free to all readers.





DAINTY AND EXCLUSIVE **EVENING BAGS** AS USEFUL AND ACCEPTABLE XMAS GIFTS.

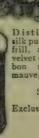


45/= each.



Size 4 × 3½.

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Size 161 × 61 ex-



E LONDON WIE



Ladies' Reliable Hose Suitable for Xmas Gifts



FINE GAUZE SILK HOSE (as sketch) fancy open lace clox, Kayser make, strengthened feet and garter welts with marvel ladder stop line. In chaire, nude, pearl, sunburn, circassian, sunset, hoggar, mauresque, naturelle, flesh, silver, pearl, white or black.

Per pair 16/9

2 pairs in fancy box for 32/9

PURE SILK HOSE with specially reinforced feet and garter welts. In beige, fawn, beaver, putty, grey, silver, pongee, tille, champagne, flesh, white or black.

Price per pair 12/6 2 pairs in fancy box for 24/6

FINE PURE SILK HOSE, spliced lisle feet and tops, open lace clox. In flesh, nude, chaire, beige, fawn, circassian, pongee, silver, grey, pearl, rosewood, white or black.

or black.
Price 8/11
3 pairs in fancy box for 26/-FINE GAUGE SILK HOSE, reinforced feet and garter tops with fancy lace clox. In flesh, nude, mauresque, sunset, rachelle, biscuit, hoggar, naturelle, silver or pearl.

Price per pair 14/11

Price per pair 14/11 2 pairs in fancy box for 29/6 PURE SILK HOSE, lisle PURE SILK HOSE, lisle feet and garter tops, renowned Kayser make. In nude, beige, fawn, circassian, mauresque, sunburn, sunset, camel, pongee, pearl, hoggar, tulle, Kasha, Cheri, platinum, aluminium, rosewood, silver, chaire, brown, white 9/11 In all silk with marvel ladder stop line and in the same colours. Price 15/6



Established 1785.



The one house in the United Kingdom that supplies exclusively Men's outfitting requirements-all under one roof.



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23 CRANDS PRIX

HORS CONCOURS

It is a great to show good taste in giving presents to your friends at Christmas.

By no means negligible point the choice of good Cigarette.

9/9 to 24/6 per 100

box of AURENS EGYPTIAN TURKISH will make an ideal Christmas

At 44.0ld Bond St & All High Class Tobacconists.

Jewelled Gifts. The fortunate recipient of a gift from J. C. Vickery's, Regent Street, W., is indeed to be envied, and their salons are full of tempting possibilities. There are sou-



DESIRABLE GIFTS AT J. C. VICKERY'S, REGENT STREET, W.

venirs large and small, at prices to suit every pocket, and including gifts for every taste, be it simple or elaborate. Pictured just above is an admirable gift for a man, sleeve-links in diamond and black onyx. Then, a diamond partridge brooch will appeal especially to all sports enthusiasts, and there are others with "Alsatians" and "Sealyhams." Lingerie clasps in plain gold or set with gems are always appreciated, and there are countless vanity-cases



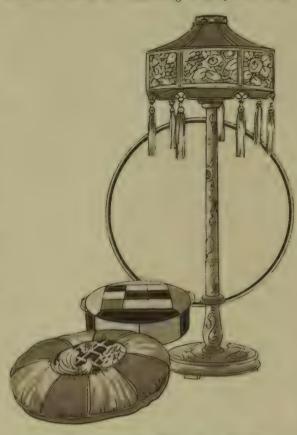
THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS: JOHN HAIG'S WHISKY.

which are suretoplease. One in tortoiseshelland silver can be obtained for £1 12s. 6d., and there are reliable gold wristwatches from £4 10 6. Anillustrated catalogue will be sent free on request.

Decorative Furnishing Accessories.

Everywoman who takes a pride in

her home will welcome gifts such as those pictured on this page from Hampton's, Pall Mall East, S.W. The lampshade is of silk in artistic colourings trimmed with tassels and glass beads. There is an infinite variety of shapes and colourings ranging from 21s. to £10 10s. The pretty cushion is of silk and velvet in contrasting shades, and costs



GIFTS DECORATIVE AND USEFUL AT HAMPTON'S, PALL MALL EAST, S.W.

37s. 6d., while ros. 6d? secures the little footstool in bright colours. Then an attractive suede table-runner trimmed with braid costs 24s., and 27s. 6d. is the price of a beautiful lacquer blotter. All these attractive accessories can be obtained in colours to harmonise with any room.

A Wedgwood Casket of Cigarettes. Every smoker will rejoice to hear that R. and J. Hill, Ltd., have conceived the happy notion of enclosing their famous "Spinet"

cigarettes in handsome enamelled metal inlaid mahogany caskets which will be an ornament to any table. They can afterwards be refilled with cigarettes or used as trinket boxes. They can be bought at most tobacconists of prestige, containing 100 "Spinet" large ovals, cork-tipped, or 100 "Spinet" round cork-tipped, now so popular. They are presents which are bound to please and should find a place on every list.



A PRESENT FOR SMOKERS: "SPINET" CIGARETTES.

Original John Haig Whisky.

Years but add to the fame of John Haig whisky, and as each Christmas comes round, bottles and cases of John Haig are given and received with increased confidence and appreciation. The sale of a single commodity over nearly three hundred years is sufficient guarantee of its approval by succeeding generations, and it may appropriately be recalled that John Haig, the original Scotch whisky, was first distilled in 1627. John Haig whisky is packed for Christmas presentation in cases containing three, six, and twelve bottles. The ordinary bottles of John Haig are priced at 12s. 6d. each, and the dimple bottles at 13s. 6d. At this season such a gift is always welcome and hospitable friends who arrange many Christmas festivities ask nothing better than to receive this helpful addition to their wine cellar. John Haig brings the spirit of Christmas to every gathering.



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THE EPICURE'S WINE





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Into the Stetson have gone years of painstaking endeavour to produce a hat that can be worn anywhere with equal distinction and comfort. A Stetson is a sound investment in dignity and good service.

Illustrated Stetson Booklet containing list of Agencies will be forwarded on request.

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STETSON HATS
Styled for Young Men



Dean's Youngsters Picture Books.

2/- each. Mounted on Strong Cotton Cloth. 2/- each. Mounted on Strong Cotton Cloth. These are real picture books specially produced for the tiny tots. Beautifully illustrated in a most attractive style in colour and black from designs by A. E. Kennedy, A. Chidley, W. Ackroyd, etc. There is very little text in each book, which is quite simple and in very bold type.

The Picnic Book.
A to Z in Rhymeland.
Fireside Stories.
The Pleasure Picture Book.
The Youngsters' Country Book.
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2/- each. DEAN'S PANORAMAS. On STOUT BOARDS. Size 8\(\frac{3}{5} \times 8\(\frac{3}{5} \) ins.

A really fine line for the the nursery. Each panorama measures 8 ft. 8 ins. long when opened out to its full length and shows a row of delightful pictures in full colours on one side and two colours on the reverse. A child is thus able to surround itself with pictures.

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LONDON:
DEAN & SON, LTD., Debrett House,
29, King St., Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

secured free on request. The moccasins on the left, of

A New Cigarette-Holder.

The "Underboar" pipe, the "pipe that cleans itself," is well known to our readers, and now Messrs.

F. Charatan and Sons, Ltd., the manufacturers, have extended the idea to a very pleasing series of cigarette-

tubes. The "Underboar" cigaretteboar" cigarette-tube is made to prevent the nicotine and saltpetre from entering the mouth and lungs. It makes cigarettesmoking as healthy as pipe - smoking, and allows the full fragrance of the tobacco to be appreciated. The price of the de-lightful "Old Briar Underboar" cigar-

ctte-holder is 4s. 6d. in a suède case, and can be obtained from any tobacconist of prestige.

Useful Gifts
That will Last.

Many attractive gifts are to be found at W. Caney and Sons, 66, Regent Street, W., who specialise in watches, clocks, and jewellery. The "Tonneau" shaped gold wristlet watch pictured here, for instance, is obtainable for for for some and the is obtainable for £5 5s.; and the patent comb for shingled hair, which at a slight pressure slides entirely into its silver case, ranges from 7s. upwards. Then there are charming Japanese vanity cases of enamel, hand-painted, available for £3 12s. 6d., with a lipstick hidden in the tassel; and reliable

travelling clocks can be obtained for £2 2s., in handsome leather cases.

Slippers and Gloves.

ABSOLUTELY

HYGIENIC: THE

" UNDERBOAR "

CIGARETTE TUBE.

Pretty slippers for the bed-room and boudoir such as those pic-tured above make acceptable gifts, and they may be obtained at Swan and Edgar's, Piccadilly, W., from whom a gift catalogue can be velvet and fur, cost 93. 11d., and the Grecian slippers, of quilted satin trimmed with ostrich plumes, are 15s. 9d.; while 18s. 9d. is the price of the glacé kid boudoir slippers in the centre. The children's dancing slippers and moccasins on the right cost 8s. 9d. and 5s. 6d. respectively. Then there are fabric gaunt-



GIFTS PRETTY AND PRACTICAL AT SWAN AND EDGAR'S, PICCADILLY CIRCUS, W.

washable doeskin gloves are 4s. 11d.

let gloves warmly lined

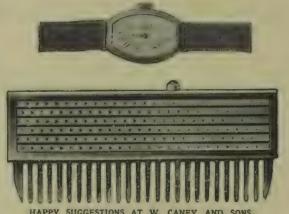
and trimmed with fur

available for 3s. 11d., and hard - wearing,

This is the season of informal dances at home, and prospective

Ball - Room Polish.

a polish which hostesses will be glad to know of will readily transform an ordinary floor into a first-rate dancing floor, or keep a special dance or ball-room floor always perfect. Such is Stephenson's Ball-Room Polish. This is a new production of a



HAPPY SUGGESTIONS AT W. CANEY AND SONS 66, REGENT ST., W.

firm with experience in producing polish and wax preparations of over fifty years. It is no trouble at

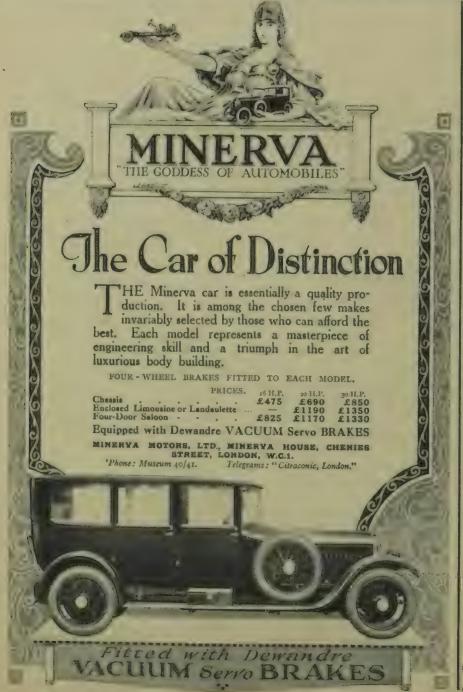
all to treat a floor with Stephenson's Ball-Room Polish, because it is in finely powdered form, and shakes freely from the dainty sprinkler-top tin in which it is sold. A thin layer is thus spread over the floor in a few moments, and the dancers themselves do the It is just as effective on linoleum as on an oak or ordinary wood floor from which the carpet has been lifted for the occasion. Stephenson's Ball-Room Polish is sold in 1s. and 1s. 6d. dredger-top tins, also 7 lb.

Nothing could be more appre-An Invalid's Reclining Chair. ciated by an invalid friend than the "Burlington" adjustable reclining chair pictured below. It has an automatic adjustable back which can be lowered to any angle



FOR INVALID FRIENDS: AT FOOT AND SON'S, 168, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, W.

by the occupant simply pressing a button; and the sides open outwards, thus providing easy access or exit. Designed and carried out by the well-known firm of Foot and Son, of 168, Great Portland Street, W., it will bring perfect comfort to its owner. Another invaluable accessory is Foot's "Adapta" bed-table (from £3 3s.), which can be used over bed, couch, or chair for a multitude of purposes, fulfilling the duties of a bed-rest, reading or music stand, card-table, etc. It is a labour-saving, comfort-giving piece of furni-ture which should be in every home, for it is invaluable in times of illness, and can at other times be used as an ordinary card table, easel, or sewing table. It is, in fact, many gifts in one. An illustrated brochure will be sent free on request.





The "HERMIT" COMB retires into its case when not in use! Dainty, neat, handy.

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HERMIT COMB in 3 SIZES

IN UNTARNISHABLE METAL 3 ins., 7/-; 4 ins., 8/6; 4½ ins., 9/6. IN SOLID SILVER 3 ins., 16/6; 4 ins., 18/6; 4½ ins., £1 10.

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Here is an ideal Christmas Gift! The 'HERMIT' Comb has the spice of novelty combined with the fine workmanship of the Silversmith's art. The ornamental thumb piece, on being pushed along a slot, ejects a strong comb. When not in use the comb is withdrawn into the case by a reverse action, The whole device is attractive, slender yet strong, and ideal for the handbag or pocket. The comb is protected from dust and breakage. What more welcome gift could you give to man or woman?

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And because these cars are made in the largest Toy Factory in the world by efficient methods of production, the prices are distinctly moderate. See that the Red Triangle Trade Mark is on the radiator—it is your safe-buying guide and the sign of the world's best Juvenile Cars.



Sold by all good-class Toy Shop and Stores.

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN ON THE TOYS YOU BUY. LINES BROS., Ltd.,

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The long frost has undoubtedly Driving on Ice. Driving on Ice. been something by way of an experience for hundreds of motorists whose driving career has begun but a short while ago. In fact, there has been no such spell of winter since the Armistice, and driving on ice-bound roads is not the sort of thing that anybody, however experienced a driver he may be, loves overmuch. To the comparative novice it begins by leaving him quite cold—metaphorically speaking, of course; but when he meets the inevitable necessity for a quick slowing down it is apt to degenerate into a veritable nightmare. Rubber tyres have practically no adhesion on ice, and the slightest touch with the brakes, unless the car is braked on all four wheels, must almost of necessity produce a skid of more or less severity. To judge by some of the driving I have seen during the past few days, I should say that the resultant skid usually is one of greater rather than of less severity. Sometimes when I have been ambling leisurely towards town, keeping down the speed for fear of having to use my brakes, I have been passed by obviously inexperienced drivers gleefully pounding along at thirty-five or forty miles an hour over a road surface that certainly was not too safe at twenty. How this type of driver gets through without serious accident passes comprehension, but get through they do. It is certainly more by luck than judgment that they avoid trouble.

There is only one way to drive over ice-bound roads, and that is by keeping the speed down to a point where it is possible to stop or slow down without point where it is possible to stop or slow down without having to use the brakes excepting for that last little touch which brings the car to a dead standstill if necessary. Even this slight application will often cause a skid; but it will be one that does not particularly matter. Of course, a little more speed with four-wheel braking is usually safer than it is when the car is braked on the rear wheels only. Even so, it should be borne in mind that the root of the trouble in ice-driving is, as I have said, that rubber has practically no adhesion on ice. With four-wheel brakes, the car may not side-slip, but it will almost inevitably slide forward against the brakes, so that ample space for pulling up must be allowed. Parsons chains are a help. So is thin rope bound round wheel and tyre, though this soon wears out. The golden rule, however if you must drive on icy roads, is to keep the speed down. It is much better to be sure than sorry.

I had infinitely rather drive on ice The Bugbear than through fog, especially such of Fog. fog as we experienced at the end of last week. I have tried everything that has ever been recommended in the way of coloured lamp bulbs and lenses, and all sorts of fog lamps, but there is really nothing that will penetrate the opacity of a real "particular" during the hours of darkness. The best thing I have yet discovered is to mount the spotlight far back on the near-side running-board, so that the light is thrown forward along the edge of the road, and to drive with only a weak pair of sidelights to warn meeting traffic. By the aid of the powerful concentrated beam thrown by a good spotlight one can slip along at quite a comfortable speed in almost any fog that befalls, particularly if there is a passenger of experience who will assist in keeping a look-out for obstructions and overtaken vehicles. But I prefer to be at home in fog.

Racing and

I have always been a strenuous supporter of racing, for the reason

Racing and Petrol Mileage. supporter of racing, for the reason that I am firmly convinced that it improves the breed of the car. Nothing has done more for development than racing, more especially road racing. The more or less fantastic speed records achieved by the aid of enormous aeroplane motors are earther matter altogether, and, in my judgment, tell another matter altogether, and, in my judgment, tell us nothing that we did not already know. But one is compelled to question whether road racing under rules is not developing a tendency to lead us away from what should be its main objective. The science of design has produced cars of no more than 1500 c.c. cylinder capacity that are capable of speeds approximating 120 miles an hour. This is admittedly a marvellous result, but it has been achieved at the expense of certain essential characteristics of the touring car, which makes one wonder if it is any longer worth

while to try for more. Take the question of fuel consumption as a case in point. I understand that this year's Grand Prix cars, which were of 2000 c.c., consumed a gallon of fuel for every seven miles travelled. Now, we know that there are a certain number of heat units in a given quantity of fuel, and, further, that the quicker you can convert these latent units into actual heat the more power the motor must develop. In other words, the greater the volume of fuel you can pass through into the cylinders and burn effectively in a given space of time the greater the power output. It seems to me that the main problem with which designers are grappling now is to increase that volume and so obtain more and yet more power from a motor of given dimensions. But that is not what we want in the touring car. We want to know how to get the greatest possible fuel efficiency, which is to be translated into more ton miles per gallon, and that seems to be something rather widely differing from more fuel burnt in a given time to achieve a greater speed. What time to achieve a greater speed. we have to look for now is some limiting condition for future racing which will impose upon the designer the necessity to study his fuel-consumption per mile or per hundred miles.

A standard 10-h.p. Fiat, having a four-**Fiat Creates** a New Record. cylinder engine with

a piston displacement of only 1450 c.c., broke the world's six-day record on Monza track, near Milan, by covering a distance of 7022 miles. This gives an average speed for the 144 hours of exactly 48½ miles an hour. The previous six-day record was held by an Ansaldo of 1847 c.c., which covered 6484 miles on the Miramas track, thus maintaining an average of 45 miles an hour.

The Fiat started on its long non-stop

run on Nov. 2, with four drivers for the task-namely, Silvani, Belgir, Botta, and Mangiarotti—and came to a stop on the evening of Nov. 9. All world's records from 1500 miles to 7000 miles and from 4000 kilometres to 11,500 kilometres were broken. In addition to thirty-eight world's records, the Fiat captured forty-five international records for the 1500 c.c. class. After securing the six-day record, the Fiat continued for 123 miles more, thus capturing the international record for 11,500 kilometres, total distance thus being 7145 miles.

The Local Amateur Players are among the best known of amateur theatrical companies, and are famous throughout Surrey for the high level of the performances which they have given the performances which they have given in the past in the cause of charity. This year they are producing "If I were King," the romantic drama by Justin Huntly McCarthy, from Dec. 16 to 19 inclusive, in the Market Hall, Redhill, in aid of the East Surrey Hospital. Reserved seats are 2s. 4d. to 5s. 9d., and may be obtained from Mr. Stephen Myers, "Dilkoosha," Reigate.



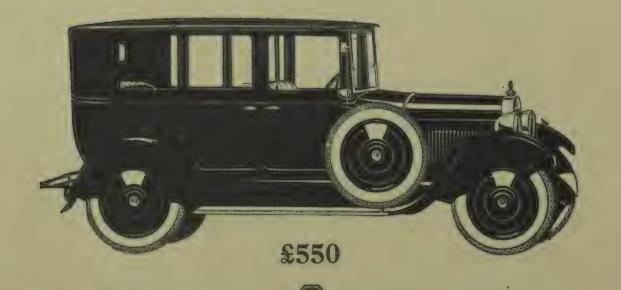
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A high-grade car of moderate weight and size that will accommodate seven passengers in comfort.

The body is an admirable example of fine English coach building. Low, graceful, smartly upholstered and attractively finished, it reflects dignity and distinction in every line.

Above all, the Saloon Landaulette is characteristically a Dodge Brothers product. It possesses all the attributes of construction and low-cost service for which more than a million and a half Dodge Brothers Motor Cars are favourably known throughout the

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has a reputation for general efficiency of the highest possible standard.

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The Car of International Reputation.

Concerning the 20/30h.p. Six Cylinder Saloon £925

THE features which predominate this model are value; comfort; elegance. It needs no superlatives to extol its merits. Suffice it to say that it worthily upholds Fiat tradition and adds fresh lustre to its great reputation.

great reputation.

The six cylinders are cast en bloc with

detachable head. Bore 75 mm., Stroke 130 mm. Four speeds forward and reverse, brake and gear levers on right-hand side of driver. Four-wheel brakes, which for efficiency and smoothness in action are unequalled. De Luxe Coachwork, luxuriously appointed, accommodation for six passengers.

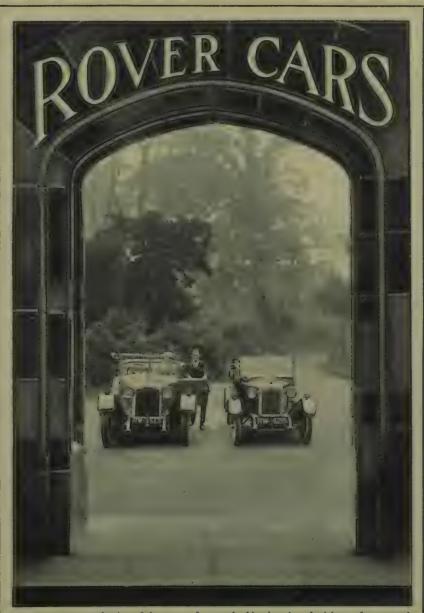


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Standard equipment for touring cars and chassis includes: Electric lighting set and starter, 5 lamps, clock, speedometer, spare wheel, and 5 Tyres. Any type of coachwork supplied.

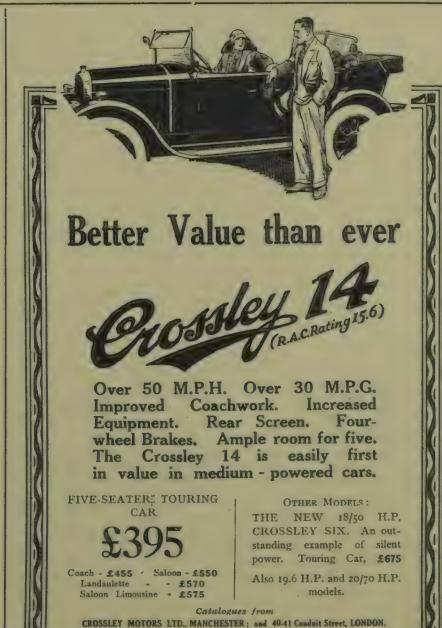
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The above is a reproduction of the cover of a new booklet just issued giving a few owners' opinions of their Rover Cars. We will send you a copy with pleasure: why not write to-day?

THE ROVER COMPANY LTD., 61 New Bond Street, W. I. & COVENTRY.



KINGS AND PEOPLES.

(Continued from page 1216.)

truth in that propaganda. Everything was useless. truths made no more impression than the lies. The public barely skimmed this voluminous literature, and took no

barely skimmed this voluminous literature, and took no account of it. Its opinion was already formed. It is an illusion to believe that the collective opinion of an excited mass can be altered by modifying the personal opinions of the individuals of which it is composed. The public is a creature of independent life, in which the individuals of which it consists disappear. Individual opinions only change when the opinion of the collective being, of the public, has changed. And the opinions of a collectivity only change under the impression of facts and by the action of time. Determined by facts and bound closely to a passionate condition of the public spirit, they only change when the impression of the first facts is effaced by the impression caused by a new set of facts, and in proportion as time cools the passion. as time cools the passion.

This passionate obstinacy of the collective spirit has made the pacification of Europe much more slow and difficult this time than it was a century ago. I am not quite sure that the men who directed the war and made the peace thoroughly understood the tremendous event in which they had taken part. It has needed six years of disappointment for the political circles of Europe to begin disappointment for the political circles of Europe to begin to understand that the crumbling away of the monarchical system was indeed an event of a certain importance. But, even if the men who made the peace had been more clear-sighted, they would still have been greatly embarrassed by the various currents of opinion to which the war and victory had given rise in different countries. Each of the Allies, after the victory, had passionate illusions, in

the face of which reason and wisdom were powerless. it was impossible to create an organic and stable system of peace by fulfilling all these illusions, it became necessary to wait until time and experience had acted on the public spirit in all countries.

spirit in all countries.

The hour of reality seems to have struck at last, after the era of illusions. Gradually, in all countries, victors and vanquished alike, public opinion has at last begun to understand that the World War was, above all, like the wars of the Revolution and the Empire, a great war of liquidation; that it solved once for all, but with considerable losses for all the belligerents, two difficulties which, in the course of the great century which began in 1815 and ended in 1914, had become inextricably tangled: that is to say, the confusion of the monarchical and democratic principles, and the balance of power obtained by the unlimited comand the balance of power obtained by the unlimited com-

the confusion of the monarchical and democratic principles, and the balance of power obtained by the unlimited competition of armaments.

In all the most powerful countries of Europe, before the war, with the exception of France and England, governments based on a paradoxical collaboration of conflicting principles and political forces were lost in a bewildering confusion of increasingly daring expedients and of difficulties which became more and more insoluble. To-day the position is everywhere clearly defined. The peoples are confronted with the dilemma: either they must accept representative government based on the principle of delegation, or the anarchic dictatorship of armed clubs.

Gradually, after the monarchical unity of 1815 had been broken by the Revolution of 1848, and by the policy of the two dynastics of Savoy and Hohenzollern, Europe finally guaranteed peace by dividing the Powers into two hostile groups, and by an equalisation of their strength by continual development; that is to say, by systematically over-exciting the war spirit. To maintain peace by exaggerating the danger of war was a method which was too

desperate to last. Here again the position has been simplified by the World War. The peoples find themselves to-day on the horns of a dilemma: either perpetual war, or a peace based, not on a growing terror of war, but on

or a peace based, not on a growing terror of war, but on the desire for harmony.

We are living in the midst of ruins. On these ruins we must build a new order, in the interior of each country as well as in the intercourse among states. But that new order can only be built with the collaboration of public opinion; that is to say, with the assistance of that amorphic being which believes itself to be infallible, and only allows itself to be convinced by facts. Time is therefore necessary. Time seems destined to become a capital element in politics; and prudence and patience the dominating qualities of the statesman. Quickness and audacity must be left to the airmen, to the genius of locomotion, to the men who organise great financial affairs. The art of government will demand a wise and patient slowness. The words so dear to Augustus: "Festina lente," will become the motto of governments.

That is why confidence in "providential" men, the invocation of dictators sent by God, seems very chimerical. They are the expression of that nervous impatience, that exasperated trepidation, which agitates the modern spirit.

racy are the expression of that hervols imparience, that exasperated trepidation, which agitates the modern spirit. But we live in days when the peoples have taken the place of kings as the great actors in history. If individuals are to-day hurried and quick in all their actions, the peoples

are slow.

We cannot force the rhythm of great human affairs, though we have succeeded in increasing the pace of the machines which we start up every morning. During the nineteenth century, in consequence of a concurrence of favourable and exceptional circumstances, revolutions were accomplished in a few months. What a short time was needed for the unification of Italy, and also of Germany!

[Continued overleaf.



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S you reach the foyer the night air hits you, A Cosiness is at the kerb where the Standard Saloon waits. . . . Yes, there was a draught in the theatre, but it's all right now. You will be comfortably home before you will have finished discussing the play and the players.

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Exide The Long-Life Battery Obtainable from Traders Everywhere.

No. 3 of a series of advertisements by THE CHLORIDE ELECTRICAL STORAGE CO., Ltd.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (1925) to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS'

12 Months (In.)
12 Months (In.)
12 Months (In.)
13 4 0 23 1 8 23 11 4
15 Months (In.)
15 Months (In.)
16 Months (In.)
16 Months (In.)
17 Months (In.)
18 Month

Our ANAGLYPH Mask Coupon.

Please aend me One Anaglyph Viewing-Mask. I enclose stamps [Three-halfpence, Inland; or Twopence-halfpenny Foreign] to cover postage.

Name

Address

To THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (Anaglyph) 15, Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

With what rapidity the Peace of Vienna was imposed upon a Europe disturbed by twenty years of war! But it as the privilege of an extraordinary epoch, favoured by

the gods!
Gradually the exceptional circumstances which made the greatness and happiness of the nineteenth century disappeared. We are returning to the "eternal past," to the law of all generations. The era of historical miracles is finished. The old difficulties, with which humanity has been struggling for centuries, have begun to torment us again. We must seek to win gradually, by patient and reiterated efforts, the peace which we need, and which benign fate will no longer give us gratis, once for all.

The thousands of readers who have expressed interest in the Anaglyphs reproduced from time to time in *The Illustrated London News* may be equally interested in the special Anaglyph on another page in this issue, which illustrates the announcement of Messrs. A. J. Stevens, Ltd.'s, radio products. The "A.J.S." receiving set, which seems to stand out in front of the page when looked at through the viewing-mask, is a four-valve table model. Tuning is done by turning two condensers, each of which is fitted with a "slow-motion" device for fine tuning. The various models of "A.J.S." receivers, loud-speakers, and other radio equipment may be examined and heard at the London show-rooms, 122, Charing Cross Road, and at the Glasgow and Wolverhampton branches; or full particulars, together with an Anaglyph Viewing-Mask gratis, may be applied for by post.

RADIO NOTES.

ONLY a year or two ago most multi-valve receivers were fitted with bright valves, and owners had to take care that a freshly charged accumulator was available every week. Recently, however, dull-emitter valves have come to the fore, and now a good many listeners prefer them, for the very good reason that reception can be had over a number of weeks with only one charging of the accumulator. Another point in their favour is that, in remote districts, where it is not convenient to have an accumulator charged frequently, dry batteries may be used to supply the filament current. But the drawback with dry batteries is that, when they become exhausted, they are useless and must be thrown away, and new ones have to be bought. Many readers, therefore, may be interested in a new and inexpensive accumulator made especially for use with the popular .o6 dull-emitter valves. It is known as the "Exide Long-Life Battery," and is obtainable in two sizes. The first ("D.T.G." type) costs only five shillings, and has a capacity of 20 amp. hours. Two of these cells in series will supply current to a single-valve set for 290 hours before recharging is necessary. The second type ("D.F.G.") with a capacity of 45 amp. hours, is larger than the first, and costs ten shillings; but two cells joined in series will work a three-valve set for 200 hours—equivalent to operating the set for three hours

every night for over two months before recharging

becomes necessary.

Among the "Radio Revels" which are to take place in London and many provincial towns on Tuesday next, Dec. 15, the principal gathering will be at Olympia, London, where there is accommodation for four thousand dancers. Olympia will be the centre for broadcasting all dance music for listeners in their own homes for the revels taking place simultaneously throughout the British Isles. Revellers in provincial towns will dance to their own bands, and many of the leading dance orchestras will follow each other in providing the latest dance tunes. Although the main object of this nation-wide radio revel is to bring together in large social parties all those interested in broadcasting, it has the additional purpose of swelling the funds of well-known hospital charities. The whole of the profits from the Olympia Revel will be given to the "Wireless for Hospitals Fund." Tickets may be obtained from the Radio Revel Office, B.B.C., 2, Savoy Hill, W.C.2, or from the Faculty of Arts, 10, Upper John Street, London, W.1.

The chimes of Bow Bells will be broadcast on

The chimes of Bow Bells will be broadcast on Christmas morning, and in the afternoon the bells of Canterbury Cathedral. In the evening the band of the Scots Guards will give a performance which will be followed by dance music from 11 p.m. until 2 a.m. On Sunday, Dec. 27, Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" will be broadcast from the London Studio.

APPEALS. CHARITY CHRISTMAS





OR nearly sixty years Dr. Barnardo's Homes have given a home to Fatherless, Motherless, and Destitute Children, whose lives had hitherto known only hardship and privation. In that period 100,000 children have uttered the plea, "May we come in?" and to every one of those 100,000 the answer has been, "Of course; it is for such as you the Homes exist and work.

Will you help the Homes to carry on their work among the Children by sending a Chrismas Gift? 10/- will feed one child for ten days.

Cheques, etc., payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed, and parcels of Toys, Clothing, and Blankets, may be addressed to:

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES, 92, Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, LONDON, E.1.

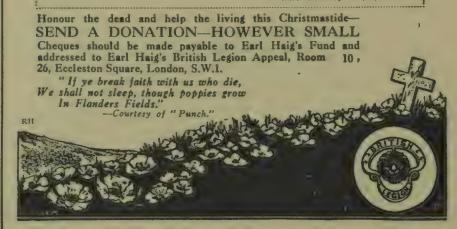
A Christmas appeal for F.M. EARL HAIG'S BRITISH LEGION FUND

for Ex-Service Men, their Dependants, Widows, and Orphans.

Following is an extract from the Report of "THE TIMES" Special Commissioner after full investigation into all the activities of the British Legion:

"The real service which the Legion renders is in the putting of men on their feet when they are nearly beaten, finding them employment, saving their self-respect, giving them advice and fighting their claims for them, caring for the tubercular and the nervous wrecks, helping to educate the orphan children, looking after widows' pensions, keeping homes together and hearts from utterly sinking."

—"The Times," 18/2/1925.



The Christmas Gift that comes first

Send a donation to the Royal Northern Hospital. There abide sick men, women and children of one of the poorest districts in London, many in pain, who must spend "Christmas in Hospital." By your aid the patients may achieve permanent health—many "happy Christmasses" instead of a marred and dreary life.

Your gift to the Royal Northern Hospital is the gift that comes first.

Donations large or small will be gratefully acknowledged by Gilbert G. Panter, Secretary, Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N.7.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL



TALKING MACHINE NOTES.

CHRISTMAS is essentially a time of amusement, and many of my readers can doubtless remember the period before the gramophone came into its own, when the whole of the music for the Christmas festivities had to be supplied by the individual talent of those taking part. Wealthy folk could, of course, arrange for special music, but in the main the general procedure was that everyone was supposed to contribute his or her "piece," and the result, especially in regard to the junior members, was not altogether successful. When it came to dancing, some member of the party, who might or might not be able to play well, had to work very hard in either case, playing the small stock of dance tunes available over and over again.

How different it is in these days, with the wonderfully developed resources of the modern gramophone at practically everybody's command! Not only can one have the finest of dance music played by the best orchestras—and, moreover, the dance tunes most in request and repeated as often as wanted—but the whole gamut of musical emotions can be touched. The immortals of opera: Caruso, Galli-Curci, Chaliapine; the greatest pianists: Paderewski, Pachmann, Cortot, or Hofmann; wizards of the violin: Heifetz, Kreisler, or Ysaye—these and many others will contribute to making the musical side of your Christmas feast as important and pleasurable as the other.

Again, there are recitations by famous actors, children's records. Gilbert and Sullivan operas, humorous records, band and orchestral records, in such profusion as to please all tastes. Therefore I say, if you have not yet realised the delights the gramophone can give to yourselves and families, make this Christmas the opportunity to introduce one into your home. It is an ideal gift "for every day in the year," and grows, if anything, more fascinating as time goes on. There are, however, gramophones and gramophones, and it is most important, when making a choice, to insist on the very best—not necessarily the most expensive, but one that will reproduce music as the artist intended you should hear it.

STEADY IMPROVEMENTS.

The science of the gramophone is now some twentyfive years old, and a quarter of a century's progressive activity has resulted in the production of several "reliable makes," the names of which are well known. Each year has seen some development towards the elimination of faults in these instruments. Two years ago the Columbia Company introduced a new instrument and reduced the surface noise of their records with very beneficial results. This was followed a year later by the "His Master's Voice" Pleated Diaphragm instrument, in which the place of sound-box, tone-arm, and horn were taken by a large circular fan of pleated



THE NEW "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" GRAMOPHONE:
A VIEW OF THE TURN-TABLE, SHOWING THE NEW
TYPE OF TONE-ARM AND THE NO. 4 SOUND-BOX.
With the lid closed, there is very little difference in outward appearance between the new and the old models.

paper. The results were very pleasing, and with certain types of recorded music were almost ideal, the sounds being diffused instead of definitely directional.

A NEW TYPE.

The latest development of all is a new "His Master's Voice" gramophone which, although returning to the sound-box, tone-arm, and amplifying chamber, exploits

new principles with remarkable effects. I previously mentioned faults in gramophone reproduction. What were they? In the first place, a hardness of tone, varying according to the voice or instrument being reproduced; secondly, a confusion or "muzziness" in heavily scored works, as if the task were really too much for one small needle to pick up. Finally, and I think the root of most of the trouble, the inability to reproduce the bass notes in proportion to the rest, the result being that a tenor could almost deafen one, while a violoncello was weakest where it should have been best; the double-bass could be detected sometimes by the initiated as a series of soft grunts.

With all these problems which had yet to be solved, the gramophone, nevertheless, had justified itself as a musical instrument, a source of immense pleasure, and a necessary part of the equipment of any normally musical house.

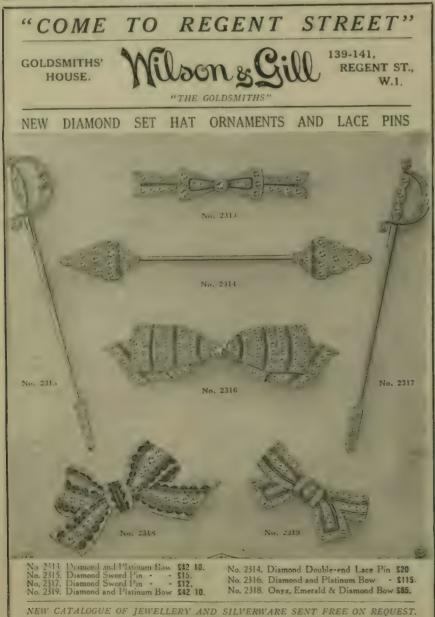
This new "His Master's Voice" instrument undoubtedly reproduces many more of the bass notes than hitherto, and records played on these instruments undergo such a marked change that the music seems to become correctly focussed. There is that difference that is apparent in the stereoscopic photograph as against the single lens flat picture. Hitherto, only about three octaves of the diatonic scale from the middle C upwards have been capable of 100 per cent. reproduction, the curve of efficiency falling sharply at both ends of this range. The new inventions embodied in this latest "His Master's Voice" gramophone extend the range to about 5½ octaves, which means that nearly every note that matters has its adequate reproduction.

This is accomplished by the aid of a new type of sound-box, a taper tone-arm of smaller diameter than previously (see illustration), and a much longer internal horn. They are constructed to work in harmony, and the results justify the optimism of the makers as to the future of the new instrument.

makers as to the future of the new instrument.

"His Master's Voice" have recently issued eight double-sided records of the principal portions of Wagner's "Parsifal," under the conductorship of Albert Coates, which are really magnificent. There is a fullness that has never before been heard, and leads one to suspect that the method of recording has changed. Similarly, in a remarkable record issued by the "Columbia" Company, nearly five thousand voices have been recorded, and, although one cannot swear to the number, there is certainly an effect of a vast choir which no amount of "faking" could accomplish.

[Continued cverleaf.



WILSON & GILL, 139-141, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1

A Suggestion for a Gift

He ere is a gift that is at once practical and out of the ordinary. Give him a "Kingsway" Shirt—the shirt that is warm and light in weight. He will be glad of it when the treacherous months of late winter threaten to make inroads on his health. "Kingsway" Shirts are made from a unique combination of wool and cotton—that is why they give protection as no other shirt can do, and that is why they wear three times as long.

Or a suit of "Kingsway" Pyjamas made from the same splendid material in a large range of attractive patterns. Like the "Kingsway" Shirts they are guaranteed not to shrink.

"Kingsway" Shirts, 13/6 Pyjamas, 22/6

"More colds and chills are caused by neglecting to keep the vital organs of the body at an equable temperature than most people imagine."

Made by John Fulton & Co., Ltd., Belfast.











Compare Spencer Pianos with any others. You'll find they have a lovely Tone, are sturdily Built and beautifully Finished; in fact, they are fully equal to any Piano, whatever its Price. Uprights from 60 Gns., Grands from 150 Gns., Players from 128 Gns. Write for the Illustrated Art Catalogue.

MURDOCHS

The Great Piano House

461/463 OXFORD STREET LONDON W1

Continued

The future holds some very fascinating possibilities, and recorded music seems to be taking a definite place in the hearts and homes of music-lovers. As I have noted previously, complete recordings of standard works are the order of the day, and, unless such records

were good sellers, the expense of preparation would have killed them long ago. The new "His Master's Voice" complete work is Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, recorded on five double-sided records by Sir Landon Ronald and the Royal Albert Hall Orchestra. This work takes premier place in a very full list

in a very full list.

"Columbia" have just issued the Grieg Sonata in G for violin and piano in six parts, played by Albert Sammons and William Murdoch, in which the reputation of the company is well maintained; and the Lener String Quartet have added to their now long list by recording the Beetheven Quartet in A Minor. Op. 132, in its complete form.—STYLUS.

If you are interested in any form of portable building, from a complete bungalow home to a chicken-coop, you cannot do better than visit the permanent exhibition which has been erected at Thames Side, Reading. Here Messrs. Browne and Lilly, Ltd., the well-known manufacturers of portable and permanent buildings, have established a veritable colony of "Dream Houses Come True"—and the finest show of bungalows. chalets, motor houses, and other structures in the country. The exhibition is open free from 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. daily—Saturdays until 1 p.m.—or at any other time by special appointment.

"THE SKETCH BOOK AND WINTER'S PIE."

THE question of what to send for a Christmas card and calendar of a handsome kind, and yet not so expensive as to torm a Christmas present, is one

which is with us all at this time of the year. The solution this Christmas, however, is quite easy, for the Sketch Book and Winter's Pie is, without doubt, the best form of Christmas card and calendar. The two fine publications which it unites have each contributed their best features and

met under one cover, so that the Sketch Book and Winter's Pie is the best two shillingsworth, perhaps, ever offered. It contains a calendar for 1926, featuring a "Girl for every month of the year," in colour photogravure, the new process of reproduction which everyone is talking about, because of the depth of tone and delicacy which it attains; fourteen pages in colour by such favourite artists as Fougasse, Ernest H. Shepard, Wallis Mills, and Arthur Watts; drawings by the foremost humorous artists, the foremost humorous artists, such as Heath Robinson, Réné Bull, d'Egville, and L. R. Brightwell; and a series of the most brilliant and gay short stories imaginable by William Caine, Alan Kemp, and other writers; together with a most amusing "Epic of the Films," by William Caine, illustrated by Bateman. The Sketch Book and Winter's Pie is now on sale at any bookstall or newssale at any bookstall or newsagent's, and is specially pre-pared for dispatch as a Christmas card, as it has on the cover a space for you to write the name of the friend to whom you are sending it, and your own signature under the Christmas greetings which you wish to convey. be difficult to discover a more be difficult to discover a more interesting and entertaining form of souvenir, and the recipient will feel that the sender, in choosing it, has exercised real thought and discrimination.



IN A NEW FLOATING "PALACE": THE MAGNIFICENT GRAND HALL OF THE ITALIAN LINER, "CONTE BIANCAMANO" (BUILT ON THE CLYDE), WHICH RECENTLY LEFT FOR HER MAIDEN VOYAGE TO NEW YORK. The new 24,000-ton liner, "Conte Biancamano," built at Dalmuir by Messrs. William Beardmore and Co. for the Lloyd Sabando, of Genoa, for service between Italy and America, sailed on her maiden voyage to New York on November 20. She is remarkable for the magnificence of her decorations even in these days of floating palaces. The Grand Hall (300 square metres in area) is in sixteenth-century Italian style, and contains a picture of the White Count (Conte Biancamano), the legendary founder of the kingdom of Italy, crossing the Alps. The ship is 190.50 metres long (about 618 ft.), has a speed of 21 knots, and is fitted with the latest wireless equipment, having a radius of 1000 miles. Her commander is Captain Furchi.

ROLLS-ROYCE THE BEST CAR IN THE WORLD

AN EXPERT OPINION OF THE 40/50 H.P. NEW PHANTOM

'ALTHOUGH the New Phantom is capable of extremely high speeds, and of attaining these speeds in a very short distance, it is probably the safest vehicle on the road, on account of the efficiency of its six brakes.

'One's motoring education cannot be considered complete unless one has had a drive in this latest Rolls-Royce production.'

Mr. A. Percy Bradley, A.M.I.Mech.E., in the SPHERE on 22/8/25

ROLLS-ROYCE LTD.

14/15 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

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Telephone: Mayfair 6040 (4 lines)



THE LAST MATCH.

From the bainting by Joseph Simpson.



THE name PLAYER on a packet of tobacco or cigarettes guarantees the quality and purity of the contents. It is more than a name—it is a reputation and a tradition. Far-reaching resources have secured for PLAYER'S the very cream of the world's tobacco crop, the choicest growths of Virginia leaf—cured and matured under ideal conditions with the skill and knowledge born of wide and varied experience.



PLAYER'S NAVY CUT

CIGARETTES

FULL SIZE



OLD VIRGINIA TOBACCO

P.129

DO IT NOW AND SAVE MONEY!

Delay, and it may be too late!

So quickly have the £2.2.0 tickets and the cheaper boxes for the great

"HAPPY **NEW YEAR"**

at the Albert Hall on December 31st been snapped up that only a very few remain at these original prices.

BUY NOW and SAVE MONEY! DELAY... and PAY MORE!

The Illustrated London News and its group of papers is supporting the organisation of the "Happy New Year" Costume Ball because the cause is good, the time and the place are right and the "stunts" in store for everyone will take London by surprise! Tickets to-day cost £2 2s., including supper, but the number is limited. Once they are sold out . . and the demand increases every day . . . up goes the price! Why not make up your party, take your tickets now and save several useful guineas? Whatever your tickets cost, you will enjoy yourself. The Albert Hall will be transformed into a gorgeous Italian garden.

The Clabon West Band will play the latest dance music and The Clabon West Band will play the latest dance music and Jack Hylton has generously promised to bring his band too. All the Society and State celebrities will be there to hear the wonderful Carillon of 30 silver-toned bells, built up in the form of the Campanile, ring in the New Year. An expert from Malines Cathedral will play them from key and pedal boards; no ropes will be used. The gifts include cigarettes, chocolates, fans, streamers, balloons, snow-balls and "biff-abouts." As for the "stunts"—the evening will be full of sensations! A hilarious night of surprises! A real "Happy New Year" Eve! Carnival itself!

Buy Your Tickets NOW! from the Offices of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 15; Essex St., W.C.2, or Mr. G. SHERWOOD FOSTER, 15, Queen's Gate Terrace, SW7 (Western 5148).

YEAR" COSTUME THE "HAPPY NEW

(FANCY DRESS OPTIONAL)

at the Albert Hall on New Year's Eve,

In aid of the Middlesex Hospital and the British Empire Service League.

ALPINE SPORTS, LTD. HOTELS.

Best Sporting Facilities

Best Sporting Pactimes.
Maloja Palace.
Palace Hotel des Alpes, Eiger,
Regins, and three others.
Schloss, Park.
Grand.
Belvedere.
Kurhaus.

PONTRESINA MORGINS ... WENGEN ... BERGUN ...

Plans from Secretary, 5 P.Y., Endsleigh Gardens, London, W.C.1.







STOPS and PREVENTS the NAUSEA of Sea, Train and Sickness without the use of harmful drugs.

25 Years in Use.

May be obtained from all Chemists MOTHERSILL REMEDY CO.

92, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4



T.-COL. RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES

The best Watch dogs. Best guards for ladies alone,
ABERDEENS (Scotch)
CAIRNS, WEST HIGHLAND,
WIRE FOX TERRIERS.
Pedigree.



RELIABLE

DISTINCTIVE FUR COAT

PRICE FROM 98 GNS.

In Natural Moleskin from 49 Gns. In Natural Golden Nutria from 79 Gns.

In Natural Black Musquash, from 89 Gns.

& Freebody

Wigmore Street. (Cavendish Square) London.W. 1



Daily use of Cuticura Soap, with touches of Cuticura Oint-ment when required, will do much to prevent pore-clogging, blackheads, pimples, roughness and other unwholesome conditions of the skin.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s.3d. and 2s.6d., Talcum 1s.3d. For sample each address: P. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 31, Banner St., London, E. C. 1.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 1s. 3d.



FAMED FOR OVER

The Best Form of Christmas Card

that you can send to your friends is

THE SKETCH BOOK & "WINTER'S PIE"

These Two Fine Publications have now been united and contain under one cover the BEST FEATURES of both periodicals.

The MOST WONDERFUL PUBLICATION of the year

In The Sketch Book and "Winter's Pie" you will find brilliant Unpublished Work by all the best humorous artists, together with entertaining Stories.



THE COVER OF THE SKETCH BOOK & "WINTER'S PIE"

In fact, you have in this publication the equivalent to a hundred Christmas Cards, and to help you, you will find

HERE YOU ARE!

An Almanack for 1926 in COLOUR PHOTOGRAVURE

FOURTEEN PAGES in Colour

By

FOUGASSE D. L. GHILCHIK
ERNEST H. SHEPARD GEORGE BARBIER
WALLIS MILLS ILLINGWORTH
ARTHUR WATTS WILL OWEN



on every cover.

HERE YOU ARE!

Many original and unpublished drawings by the foremost humorous artists, namely:

HEATH ROBINSON RÉNÉ BULL
ARTHUR WATTS ALFRED LEETE
FRANK R. GREY L. R. BRIGHTWELL
D'EGVILLE FIELD SMITH
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Illustrating good-humouredly the foibles of the present day.

Also STORIES by William Caine, Alan Kemp, Mayell Banister, Leslie Ashe, and W. H. Hamby, together with "An Epic of the Films," by William Caine, illustrated by H. M. Bateman.

All this for the price of TWO SHILLINGS.

Don't miss THE SKETCH BOOK & "WINTER'S PIE"

which you may get-if you are in time-from

The Publishing Office: 172, Strand, W.C.2. Or at any Bookstall or Newsagent's.



gramophone ranging in price from £7. Ask your local Dealer for a demonstration and full particulars of purchase by Easy Payments.

THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

OXFORD STREET,

LONDON, W.1.

"Without doubt the most important invention in the history of the Gramophone."

SIR EDWARD ELGAR, O.M.